THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1822. No. 1671.

Ceylon.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Ceylon Government to allow the general Export from the Island, of Cinnamon, in any Vessel and to any place whatsoever, belonging to States at Peace with His Majesty and subject to all Commercial treaties in existence with foreign Powers, provided the Cinnamon shall have been purchased from the Government Stores; and it is intended to hold public sales of that Article by Auction, on the first Monday of every month at the Export Ware-house (or any more convenient place, of which due notice will be given) at Colombo.

The first monthly sale will be held on the first Monday in December next, and the quantity which will be exposed for sale at each sale, will probably be about Fifty Thousand Pounds.

The Cinnamon will be assorted into three sorts, First, Second, and Third, and embaled in bales of One Hundred Pounds, and the lots put up will be of Five bales in a lot.

The article is to be paid for in ready money in the Currency of the Island or in Specie, which will be received at the current exchange of the day at Colombo.

The purchaser of each lot will be furnished with a License in duplicate, stating the quantity and quality of the Cinnamon, and certifying it was purchased from Government, and entitling the holder to export the Spice free of all duty—These licenses will be transferable and when the Article is to be shipped, the licenses are to be produced in duplicate to the Commissioner of Revenue, to be endorsed by him with the name of the Ship, and of the Port to which it is to be shipped from Colombo, which will be the only Port of the Island, whence shipments will be allowed.

The Exporter will deposit the duplicate of the License in the Custom House, retaining the original, to be produced, if required, at the Custom House in England.

Any Cinnamon exported or attempted to be exported without License will be confiscated, and the person exporting or attempting to export it, will be liable to a Fine of Three Hundred Rix Dollars for each pound.

The retail of Cinnamon in the Island will continue under the restrictions already enacted; as do all penalties against the sale or possession of the same by persons not licensed.

By His Excellency's Command.
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Colombo, 10th May 1822.

શી·શેલાનનાં·શરકારની·જાહેર·ખબર*

ખબર·કીમાંથી·આપીકે·ચને

શી·શેલાનનાં·શરકારવાલાનાં·દીલમાં છે·ને·શેલાંનની·તજ·ફરેક·બંદરે·અથવા·ફરેક·વંકાણમાં·ને·ગાંમમાં·અંગારેનનાં·પાદશાહા·શાઠે·શલા·હોએ·તાંહાં લઇજવા·દેશે·પણ·એનો·કરાર·એને·શેલાનનાં·શરકારમાંથી·ખરીદ·કરશેતો·લઇજવા·દેશે——બીજુ·એ·બાબત·શેલાનનાં·શરકારનાં·દીલમાંછે·ને·દર·મહીને પેહેલા·શોમવારે·કે·તજ·જાહેર·લીલાંજ કરીને·શી·કુલમબ્બાનાં·ઇકશપોરટ·વેર·કોશનાં·ફારીશમાં·અથવા·બીજી·ફરેક જાગવાઇની·જગો·ઉપર·એ·બાબત·પાકી·ખબર·આપીને·વેચશે *

પેહેલા·મહીનાનુ·વેચાંણ·આવતી·દીવસમબ્બર·મહીનાનાં·પેહેલા·શોમવારેઈ જુલીલાંજ·શરૂ·થશે——એ·લીલાંજમાં·જ્યો·એક·આશરે·પચાશ·ફન્દાર·રતલનો·જાડો·કરીને·વેચશે *

એ·તજનાં·વડ·તરણ·કરશે (અવલકુમ·શીમ) એ·વડમાં·એક·ગાંશડી·એકશો·રતલની·બાંધીને·કરશે·અને·એ ગાંશડી·દર·લાટમાં·પાંચ·મુકશે *

એ·માલનાં·નાંણાં·રોકડાં·ગાંમ·ચલણનાં·અથવા·નગડી·શી·કુલમબ્બાની·પીકનાં·તે·દંતનાં·ભાવ·પરમાંણે·લેશે *

એ·લાટનાં·ખરીદદારને·લખેલુ·કાગલ કુકમનામુ·અગાર·લઇશનશાનુ·બે·કરીને·આપશે·તે·કુકમનામામાં·કે·તજ·જાતની·કે·શરકાર·પાશેથી·ખરીદ·કીધી·હોઈ·તે·લખી·આપશે·તેથી·કે·માલ·ખરીદદારને·વંકાણ·ઉપર·વગર·જકાતે·ચડાવા·દેશે——કે·માલ·ચડાવતી·વખતે·કે·નુ·કુકમ·નામુ·કે·બીજાને·આપ·લે·થશે——કે બંધે·કુકમનામાના·કાગલો·શીવી·નીજનાં·કમીશનર·પાશે જઇને·દેખાડે·તારે·તે·ચીવાંકાણનુ નાંમ·અથવા·જે·બંદર·લઇજાઈ·તે·બંદરનુ·નાંમ·ઉપર·લખી·આપેઆથી·શી કુલમબ્બેથી·લઇજવા·દેશે——કે·માલ·શી·કુલમબ્બાનાજ·બંદરથી·ચડાવા·દેશે *

કે·માલ·ચડાવનારે·કે·કુકમનામાનુ બીજુ·કાગલ·તાંની·માંડવીમાં·આનામત આપે·અને·અશલ·કુકમનામુ·પોતાકી પાશે·રાખે·કોંઈને·શી·વેલાઈતની·માંડવીમાં·દરકાર·પડેતો·દેખાડે *

ફરેક·લોક·ફરેક·જાતની·તજ·વગર કુકમનામાથી·બાકાર·લઇજવાને·ચડાવી અથવા·ચડાવતી·વખતે·પકડશેતો·તે·માલ·શરકાર·દાખલથશે·અને·તેણી પાશેથી·દર·રતલ·કે·તરણશા·રીશક્ડાલર·ચુતેગારી·લેશે *

કે·તજ·કે·ગાંમમાં·પરચુરણ·વેચવા શારૂં·કે·ગાંમના·બંદોબશત·પરમાણે વેચવુ·અને·વગર·કુકમનામાથી·તજો તાબામાં·કોઈ·નેતે·વેચેતો·તે·ચણી·પાશેથી·દંડ·તથા·ચુતેગારી·ઉપર·લખેમા પરમાણે·લેશે *

શી·કોલમબો·તા૦ ૧૦ મી·મેએ ૧૮૨૨

CHANK FISHERY.

CEYLON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Farm of the exclusive right of Fishing for Chanks off the Coast of Ceylon from the norther extremity of Calpentyn round by Jaffna to Mollativoe on the East side of the Island will be put up for sale to the highest bidder at the Office of the Commissioner of

Revenue at Colombo, and at the Cutcherry of Jaffna on first of October next

The Farm to be sold for two years commencing 1st January 1823 and ending 31st December 1824. The decision of Government on the respective offers will be made known to the bidders on or before the 1st of November next.

By His Excellency's Command.
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office
Colombo 11th May 1822.

શ્રી. શેલાંનમો.

શંખ. પકડવાને *

ખબર. ફીઆંથી. આપીકિ ચન્દે. શંખ. પકડી. કાઢવાનાં. અખતીઆરનો. કિનારો. શેલાનનાં. કોશતાવોનો *કાલપેનટીનની. જાતર. દશાની. ફદથી. પરતો. ઘેરાવો. નાપ નાથીને. મોલાટીવો. શ્રુવેીની. ટાપુઆની. જગમણની. તરપનો. વેચવાને. મુકશે. વધ્યુ. કીમત. આપી. લેનારને શાકું *તારીખ ૧ લી આવતા. અકટોબર. મહીનાની કિ. શી. કોલમ બા. મધે. રીવીનીજા. કમીશનરની. આરી શમો. અથવા. નાપના ની. કટચેરી. મધે *

અને. કિ. કિનારો. વરશ. ૨ ની. મુદતે. વેચશે * તારીખ ૧ લી. જાંનીવારી ૧૮૨૩ ને દનથી. નારીયાશે. તે. તારીખ ૩૧ મી. ડીન મબર. ૧૮૨૪ ને. દને. પુરોયાશે * અને. કિ કિનારો. લેનારને. જાંણવા શાકું. કિ. બાકે નો. ગવરમેનટનો. હોકમ. આવતા. નવમ બર. મહીનાની. પેહલી. તારીખને. આગામચ અથવા. પેહલી. તારીખને. દને. જાહેર. કરશે શી. ગવરમેનટનાં. હોકમથી *

(શહી) જાન. રોડની.

ગવરમેનટનો. ચીપ. શકરનાર *

શી. કોલમબાનીચીપ. શકરનારીની. આરીશા

તા૦ ૧૧ મી. મેકિ. રાને ૧૧૨૨

NEW PUBLICATIONS
FOR SALE
On Commission.

MR. ANDERSON has received by the recent Arrivals from England the following New Publications Viz.—Pirate By Sir Walter Scott, Don Juan 3d 4th and 5th Cantos, Sardanaplus By Lord Byron, Lady Harvey's Letters, Lady Morgan's Italy, Laurence on the Chest, The Lives of the Eminent Scotsmen, Bowell's Missionary, Cook's Oracle, Hayter's Perspective, Sir Wm. Jones Poems, Mills History of British India, Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, Lyndsay's Dramas, Maver's Philipine Islands, East India Directory for 1822, Sales Koran, Elphinstone's Caubul, Clark's Tour of Asia, Hamilton's Description of Hindoostan, Tom Jones, Pope's Poetical Works, Moore's Lalla Rookh, Hayle's Poems and Plays, Taylor's Hindoostanee Dictionary, Gilchrist's Hindoostanee Dictionary 2 Volumes, Milburn's Oriental Commerce, Mullers Elements of War, Crosby's Tradesman Dictionary, Witts Recreations, Arabian Nights, and various other Interesting New Publications.

Bombay, 12*th June* 1822.

NEW MAPS OF INDIA.

MR. ANDERSON has lately received per Ship Swallow, the latest Maps of India in Rollers, and others in Cases, and a large one of India.

Bombay, 12*th June* 1822.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
The fine new Ship
THE
Seaforth,
Robert McDowal Commander
WILL SAIL THE BEGINNING OF JULY,

FOR Passage having superior Poop Accommodation apply to *Mr. Fraser* Supercargo at *Messrs. Ritchie Stuar & Co.* or the Captain on board.

Bombay, 29*th May* 1822.

VALUABLE
BOOKS
AND
Instruments.

Kempt & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Tuesday the 18th of June next
AND SUCCEEDING DAYS.
THE LIBRARY OF
Claudius J. Rich Esq.
LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catologues may be had by applying to Messrs *Kempt* and Co.

Bombay 29*th May* 1822.

Kempt & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE HOUSE
Situate at the corner of
Nisbett Lane,
ON THE BYCULLA ROAD,
Nearly opposite
HUNTLY LODGE,
On Wednesday, the 26th Instant,
AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS.

A VALUABLE Assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Fashionable Couches, Chairs, Tables, Carpets: Wines &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

If not previously disposed of by Private contract a handsome Bengal built Chariot nearly new, a neat Barouchette in the best possible order, and a capital Buggy and Horse.

Catalogues will be published.

N. B.—The Sale will commence each day at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay 5*th June* 1822.

Kempt & Co.
WILL SELL
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION.
This day and to-morrow
AN INVOICE OF
FRENCH HABERDASHERY,
PERFUMERY &c.
IMPORTED ON THE
Brailsford,
Captain Spring,
CONSISTING OF

LAWN, artificial Flowers, Perfumery of sorts, French Lace, Haberdashery of sorts. Kid and silk Shoes, Clocks and Watches, Jewellery, Fans, Combs, silk Stockings. &c. &c.

The sale will commence each day at 11 o'clock. The articles will be on view from Monday 10th Instant.

Bombay 5*th June* 1822.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity Side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bear-

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on 28 June, 2017

ing date the 17th day of March 1822, made in a cause wherein JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE, HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE, and NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE and JEVANVOW widow, Executors and Executrix of the last will and testament of PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, late of Bombay Parsee Merchant deceased, on behalf of themselves and all other the Creditors of HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, deceased, who shall come in and contribute to the expences of this suit, are the Complainants, and RODNEY KEMPT, Administrator of the estate and effects of HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, Esquire, deceased, is the Defendant, the creditors of the said HUGH GEORGE MACKLIN, late of Bombay in the East Indies, Esquire, deceased, the Intestate in the said Decree named, who died on or about the 29th day of September 1819, are to come by themselves or their Solicitors on or before the first day of June 1823, and prove their debts before the Master of this Honorable Court, at his Chambers, in Rampart Row, at Bombay aforesaid, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

W. FENWICK,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Bombay 17th April, 1822.

જાહેર ખબર*

મરનાર પારશી પેશાંતનજી ખમંનજી શ્રી મુંબઇનો રહેવાશી તથા વેપારી હતો તેનાં વીલનાં વકીલ લોકો નાંમે જંમશેદજી ખમંનજી તથા હોરમજજી ખમંનજી તથા રટંનજી ખમંનજી તથા નવરોજજી જંમશેદજી તથા ઇ. મરનારની ચણીબાણી નાંમે જીવંનવઉ ઇ શરવે લોકોમે પોતાની વતી તથા મરનાર કુંજરજ. મેકલીનનાં ભાગણારાઓની વતી ઇ મરનાર મેકલીનનો વકીલ નાંમે રડતી કેમપટ ઉપર પ્રરીઆ દી શ્રી મુંબઇનાં ઇનરાબલ રીકાડર કોરટ મધ્યે ઇક્વીટી શાઇડ આ શ્રી ધીછે તથા બે રાડની કેમ પટ. ઇ. મરનારનો વકીલ જવાપ કરનારોછે ઇ. કજીઆમાં શ્રી મુંબઇનાં ઇનરાબલ રીકાડર શાહેબનાં કોરટ મધ્યેથી તારીખ ૧૭ મી મારચ ૧૮૨૧ ને દીને દીકરી થઇછે બાબત ઇને ઇ. મરનાર મેકલીન ઇનકુશતાનમાં બગાર વીલ કરીને તારીખ ૨૯ મી શપટેમબર ૧૮૧૯ ને દીને મરી ગીએોછે તે બાશતે ઇ. મરનારનાં ભાગણારા શરવે લોકોએ પોતે બગાર પોતાનાં વકીલ લોકોઇ તા ૧ જુન શંને ૧૮૨૩ શ્રીખી કોરતનાં માશતરની હાજરી શરા મપાટ રોમાંછે તાંહાં જઇને પોતાનુ લહેણુ શાબત કરે કદાચ તહી કરશેતો ઇ. દીકરીનાં કુબમ તામાંથી દુર રહેશે*

તા ૧૭ મી માપરલે ૧૮૨૨

ON SALE
JUST LANDED
FROM THE
H. C. S. Macqueen,

AN Elegant Assortment of Millinery from M. Smith Waterloo Place, consisting of Ladies Dresses, Dress Bonnets and Caps with Flowers and Feathers, Hats and Turbans with ditto, Gloves &c.

Military, Opera & Round Hats, Beaver and Chip, & Cloth Caps, from Williams and White Bond Street, Ladies and Childrens Beaver Hats and Fur Caps with Gold Bands from ditto.

ALSO

A few half chests of Maxwell and Keys Claret and Watts and Heaths Port and Sherry, Hodgsons bottled Pale Ale, and Barclay and Co. Brown Stout in Cask and Bottle.

Apply to *Mr. Anderson* Purser, at his Godown in *Forbes Street*.

The above Articles to be disposed of for ready money only, and when once removed from the Godown cannot be returned.

Bombay, 12*th June* 1822.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On the 22d June Instant
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON
IN TOWN,
AT THE
PREMISES BELONGING
TO THE
ESTATE OF THE LATE
Mr. Luis Barretto,
OPPOSITE TO MR. GAMA'S
MEDICAL REPOSITORY
IN MEADOW STREET.

AN upper Roomed Messuage or Tenement No. 35 with all buildings, stable, &c. thereto belonging, and occupied for an office by the late MR. ROZARIO de QUADROS.

Another upper roomed messuage or Tenement next to the above, No. 36, with all the buildings, offices, and appurtenances thereto belonging, and in which at present is living Mr. *Reginald de Noronho*.

The Houses may be seen at any time previous the day of the Sale, on application to Sir *Roger de Faria* and Co. where further particulars relating the Sale of the Houses may be learned; also the conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

Bombay 1st *June* 1822.

જાહેરલીલાવ કરીને વેચશે
તારીખ ૨૨મી જુન આઇ.મડી
નાનીઇ. બપોરનાં કલક ૪ નાં
મરનાર મીશતર લુઇશ બરેતોનાં
મીલકતો માંનાં ઘરેરો શ્રી કોટમાં
મીડોશ ઇશટરીટમાં મીશતર ગા
માંનાં દવાખાનાંઆગલછે તે ઇઠ
લ લખેલા ઘરેરો તેજ જગા ઉપ

૨૦વેચશે *

આલાનુંઘેઇર૦ ૧ નંબર ૩૫ નુ
ન.ખેલા૦નથા૦જે ક્રઇ.ઉ૦ઘેઇર૦શાંઠ
આંયેલુછેતે૦શાંઠ૦જે૦રીતે૦ફ્રણાં૦
છે૦તેરીતેજ૦વેચશે૦ના૦ફેમાં૦આગા
લખરનાર૦રોજારદે૦ક્રુઆદરોશની૦
ફાપ્રીશ૦ફતી બીજુઆલનુંઘેઇ
ર૦ઉક૦નંબર ૩૬નુંનખેલાનથા૦
ફાપ્રીશો૦શાઠનથા૦ઉ૦ઘેઇર૦ ઉપ
ર૦લખેલા૦ઘેઇરની૦પાશેછે૦અને૦
ફેમાં૦ફ્રણાં૦રીજનાલ૦દેનુરંનખો
રેઇછે૦તેબી૦વેચાશે૦ ઉ૦ગેઇરો૦
જે૦પ્રણીતજોવાઇેઉ૦તે૦પ્રણીઓ
ઉ૦ઉ૦વેચાંણનાં૦દીનની૦અગાઉ
ફરઉક૦દારે૦નથા૦ફરઉક૦વખતે૦
શાર૦રાજરદે૦પ્રરીખા૦નથા૦ક્રુમપ
નીને૦મલેખાથી૦દેખાડશે૦ નથા૦
ઉનાં૦વેચાંણની૦બોલી૦નથા૦વગા
ત૦વાર૦વેચતી૦વખતે૦જાંણ૦કરશે.

તા૦૫મી૦જુન૦શને૦ ૧૮૨૨

Lalla Faquira.

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

N E W

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	per lb.	1

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net . per Box 50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . . ditto 25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in
half Tubs. . . . . per ½ Tub 11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . . per doz. 10
London Particular Madeira Wine,. . . . . ditto 15
London Market ditto, . . ditto 13
Jamaica Rum, ... ditto 12
Cognac Brandy . . . . . ditto 18
Hollands Gin . . . . . ditto 15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

G. HIGGS.

BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he has just received a fresh Lot of Arab Horses per Ship Francis Warden, amongst which are some very high caste promising ones for the Turf.—

G. H. will sell by Public Auction on Saturday next 15th instant, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, a Lot of small Arab Horses and also several ready broke in Saddle Horses.

Bombay 12th June 1822.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES STAVELEY, Esq. late Barrister at Law at Madras, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to JOHN WILLIAM DARE, Esq. of Madras, Merchant and Agent, and one of the Partners of the Firm of Messrs. PARRY and DARE.—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands upon, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts; and deliver up the property to Messers. PARRY and DARE of Madras, Merchants.

THOS. TEED,
PROCTOR.

Madras, 22d May, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH MAY, 1822.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Bell having commenced his duties as Vaccinator in the Conkan Division, all existing appointments for vaccination within the limits of that division, which are not otherwise excepted, will cease on and from the last day of next month, agreeably to the 34th clause of the Regulation of the 20th of October last.

Bombay Castle 29th May, 1822.

Captain R. W. Gillum, of the 2d Battalion, 11th Regiment N. I. is allowed to proceed to China and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his health.

Ensign Thomas Candy, of the 2d Battalion, 10th Regiment N. I. is appointed Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to that Battalion from the 1st June.

The command of the District of Candeish having devolved on Major Durand, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Conningham on his private affairs, he is confirmed in temporary charge of that district, until the return of the latter Officer.

An Adjutant is allowed to the detachment of the 2d Battalion, 6th Regiment N. I. doing duty at Kairah, and the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, confirms Lieut Col. Mackonochie's appointment, on the 15th Instant, of Lieut. C. Johnson to that situation.

Bombay Castle 31st May, 1822.

Lieut. Col Mackonochie, is appointed President of the standing Committee of Survey

Apprentice Henry Yates, attached to the Hospital of the Bombay Regiment, is promoted to Assistant Apothecary on the full rate of pay authorized by the 1st Article of the 6th Section of the Medical Regulations.

Cosme S. de Souza, attached to the Hospial of the depot at Colaba, appointed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief a temporary Assistant Apothecary and Steward in one person on the 1st September 1821, is confirmed in that rank on the full rate of pay according to the abovementioned regulations.

These appointments are to have effect from the 15th Instant.

Bombay Castle 4th June, 1822.

Capt. Elder, of the Bombay European Regiment, Barrack Master at the Presidency, is permitted to return to his Regimental duties until further orders.

Capt. Morison is appointed to act for Capt. Elder as Barrack Master at the presidency.

Authentic information having been received of the death in England of Lieutenant General James Kerr on 14th November 1821, and of the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Carpenter on 3d January 1821;

Resolved, that the undermentioned alterations and promotions be made in consequence, viz.

Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel William Carpenter, having resigned on the 3d January 1821, prior to his promotion on the 4th July 1821, his Commission of Lieutenant Colonel to be cancelled, and Lieutenant Colonel K. Egan, to take rank, vice Leighton, appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant,—Date of rank 14th July 1821.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Colonel of a Regiment Lieutenant General Henry Oakes, to be placed upon the Senior List, agreeably to the Regulations. vice Lieut. General James Kerr, deceased,—15th November 1821.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel J. Smith, to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Infantry, vice Oakes placed on the Senior List,—15 November 1821.

Senior Major in the Army E. W. Shuldham, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Smith,—15th November 1821.

Senior Major in the Army M. Williams, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Imlack, deceased,—9th April 1821.

Third Regiment Native Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major J. Stewart, (deceased) Captain W. Spiller, and Lieutenant Windham Maunsell, to take rank vice Carpenter retired,—4th January 1821.

Sixth Regiment Native Infantry.

PROMOTIONS.

Senior Captain Archibald Robertson to be Major, Lieut. James G. Richards, to be Capt. and Ensign Charles Frewin Laurie, to be Lieutenant, vice Williams promoted—9th April 1122.

Seventh Regiment Native Infantry.

PROMOTINS.

Senior Captain Thomas Burford to be Major Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Andrew Hare, to be Captain, vice Shuldham, promoted,—15th Nober 1821.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant George William Oakes, to take rank vice Hare promoted—15th November 1821.

PROMOTIONS.

Ensign A. R. Wilson, to be Lieutenant vice Parker, deceased,—4th December 1821.

Eleventh Regiment Native Infanty.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major G. B. Brooks, Captain W. Black, Lieut. Joseph Hale, to take rank vice Egan promoted,—4th July 1821.

Lieutenant John Beck, to take rank vice Campbell, deceased,—1st March 1822.

Mr. Robert Farquhar having reported his arrival at Bombay on board the Licensed Ship Swal-

low, on the 30th ultimo, and produced the certificate of his appointment as a Cadet on this Establishment, is admitted as such and promoted to Ensign; the date of his rank to be settled hereafter.

The Military Department of the Government has been annexed to the charge of the Chief Secretary from the 1st of this month.

Bombay Castle 5th June 1822.

The circumstance of Native Women, lawfully married to European Soldiers, being allowed no provision by the existing Regulations on the death of their husbands, having been brought to the notice of Government, the Honorable the Governor in Council has resolved to admit such Native Women to the benefit of the Pension Establishment, on the same terms they would be entitled to, if married to Native Soldiers.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1822.

Information having been received of the death of Lieutenant Col Barclay of the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, on board the ship Castlereagh on the 18th of April, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the following promotions take place.

Infantry.

Senior Major in the army George Midford to be Lieut. Colonel vice Barclay deceased,—Date of rank 19th April 1822.

11th Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain Peter Lodwick to be Major, Lieut. Edward F. Hamilton to be Captain, and Ensign John Attenburrow to be Lieut. in succession to Midford promoted,—Date of Rank 19th April 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in announcing this lamented casualty, considers it due to the memory of an old and meritorious officer to record the sense he entertains of his merits, and of the loss which the service has in consequence, sustained, after an uninterrupted career in it of thirty years; during which Lieut. Col. Barclay was ever distinguished for zeal, activity and professional gallantry, until reluctantly compelled to relinquish the command of the Troops in Kattywar by severe ill health, which terminated in death, and has deprived the public of an officer warmly attached to his profession, and anxiously disposed to uphold the reputation of the Corps he commanded, and of the Army to which he belonged.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
F. WARDEN.
Chief Sec.

By the Commander in Chief

No. 1. Lieutenant Colonel William Turner, is removed from the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment N. I., back to the Cavalry, and appointed to the 1st Regiment vice Barclay deceased.

2. Lieutenant Colonel George Midford, is posted to to the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment N. I.

3. Major Lodwick of the 11th Regt, N. I. has permission to continue in his present situation in the Deckan until the close of the monsoon,

WM. MEALL,
Acting Assist. Adjut. Genl of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

29TH MAY, 1822.

MR. Thomas Barnard, to be Fourth Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdasee Adawlut.

Mr. John Kentish, to be Judge and Criminal Judge at Broach.

Mr. William Stubbs, to be first Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. Charles Norris, to act as President of the Regulation Committee.

Mr. James Farish, to continue to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Commercial Departments.

CALCUTTA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CALCUTTA; 10TH MAY, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Brevet Major Captain Streatfield of H. M. 87th Regiment will act as Brigade Major to the King's Troops, during the time Brevet Major Bristow has charge of the office of Quarter Master General to His Majesty's Forces in India.

Major Streatfield's appointment to have effect from the date Major Bristow has performed the Quarter Master General's functions.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON. Col. A. G.

11TH MAY, 1822.

Lieutenant S. Bruce of the 1st (or Royal) Regiment of Foot, has an extensive leave of absence from the 19th instant, to the 30th of June next, to enable him to rejoin his Battalion.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

11TH MAY, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant Johnson, from 10th instant, for one month, in extension.

24th Foot.—Lieutenat McKenzie, from 35th ditto, for three months, in extension.

87th Foot.—Quarter Master Paul, from 14th ditto, for three months, ditto on sick certificate.

Pay Master Wright of the 59th Regiment, has permission to visit Rungpore, and the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that acconnt for three months from the 10th instant, or from the day after the half yearly inspection of that Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

13TH MAY, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

11TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Captain Henry Dwyer from the 67th Regiment to be Captain of a Troop without purchase, vice Binny, deceased, 27th November, 1821.

46TH FOOT.

Supy. Assistant Surgeon John Campbell, M. D. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice McMunn removed to the 34th Regiment, 1st April, 1822,

67TH FOOT.

Lieutenant Kirkwood Cassidy to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Dwyer removed to the 14th Light Dragoons, 27th November, 1821.

Ensign C. H. Doyle from the 87th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Cassidy promoted, 27th November, 1821.

N. B. Doctor John Campbell, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 46th Regiment, will continue to do duty with the 17th Foot, until further orders.

By Order of the most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A, G.

13TH MAY, 1822.

Lieutenant Child and Ensign Poole of the 24th Regiment now at Calcutta, are directed to join and do duty with the 87th Regiment in Fort William, until further orders.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 5th Lieut. H. B. Doveton 2d Regt. Light Cavalry from England.

Do. Assistant Surgeon Burnes Artillery from Severndroog.

Do. Ensign W. Newhouse, 2d Bat. 14th Regt. R. N. I. from Mhow.

Do. Cornet Peyton, 3d Light Cavalry from Poonah.

9th Captain Wm. Babington, Pay Master from Jaulnah.

10th Captain Dunstervilie, Asst. Commissary General from Poonah,

DEPARTURE.—June 5th Captain J. Watkins, 5th M. Light Cavalry, to Sholapoor.

6th Captain R. W. Gillum, 2d Batt. 11th Regt. to China.

Do. Lieut. Rankin, 12th Regt, to Sholapoor,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE *Highland Society of London.*

(Continued from our last Number.)

IV. THE RESCUING FROM OBLIVION THE VALUABLE REMAINS OF CELTIC LITERATURE.

If nothing else had been effected by the Highland Society of London, but the publication of the Poems of Ossian, *in the original Gaelic*, the Institution would have proved itself well entitled to the thanks of Literature and of its country. It had been long contended, that no such original existed; that the supposed Translator had written these Poems in English, and that if ever they did appear in the Celtic language, it would only be a mere translation from the English version. Fortunately, however, when the Gaelic Original was published, it was proved by internal evidence, that the English was the translation, and that however much it was admired, it did not do sufficient justice to the beauties of the original.

Soon after the establishment of the Society, the subject of Ossian came under it's consideration. On the 8th April 1779, it was resolved, "That the Hon. ARCHIBALD FRASER, MR. "DUNCAN STUART, DR. GRANT and MR. JOHN "MACKENZIE, shall wait on MR. JAMES MAC-"PHERSON, to communicate to him the wish "of this Society, that the Original Gaelic of "Ossian should be published, and to confer "with him on the proper mode of publication." MR. MACPHERSON's Answer was reported to the Society, stating, "That he was ready to "publish the original Gaelic of Ossian, as soon "as an adequate fund was provided, *for the "expence of printing that work in an elegant* "manner.

The publication of Ossian in the original Gaelic, consequently would have encountered difficulties, which might not have been easily surmounted,* had not some patriotic Natives, of the Highlands, resident in the East Indies, determined to remove every obstacle to the publication, on the score of expence. On the 31st May, 1784, Letters from the present SIR JOHN MACGREGOR MURRAY, of Lanrick, who fortunately took an active part to raise a fund in India, for so important an object, were read to the Society; in consequence of which, a Deputation was directed to wait upon MR. MACPHERSON, and to represent to him—"That "as the grand obstacle is now removed, (by "the remittance from India,) which has hitherto prevented the public having in print the "Poems of Ossian in Gaelic, this Society do "now anxiously look for the same; and from "that consideration, and to enable them to "make a satisfactory Reply to MR. MURRAY's "Letter, which announced the Remittance alluded to, they therefore hope MR. MAC-"PHERSON would be pleased to inform them, "the year they may expect to be thus gratified."

In a Dissertation prefixed to the publication of Ossian in the original Gaelic, drawn up by the Author of this Account, in which the authenticity of the Poems of Ossian is proved, by what appears to him unquestionable evidence,† an account is given of the further Proceedings of the Society, which were at last successfully terminated; for in the year 1807, the Celtic Bard appeared in his native language. On that occasion, an Address was circulated by the Highland Society, explaining the value of the work, of which the following is an extract.

"This publication is the most valuable, and "the most interesting literary work, that has "appeared for many years. The Natives of

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* The printing of the first edition in Gaelic cost about 2000£ which the sale of the work has not yet repaid.

† An abstract of the proofs adduced, is given to the Appendix, No. V.

" Scotland in general, and more especially " those. who are connected with the northern " parts of that kingdom, must rejoice to learn, " that the Poems of the immortal Ossian, have " at length appeared in their native garb, ac- " companied by Documents which clearly es- " tablish their authenticity independent of the " strong internal evidence which is exhibited " by the work itself; from an examination of " which, it evidently appears, that even in Mr. " Macpherson's translation, sufficient justice " has not been done to the beauties of the ori- " ginal.

" Those who are connected with the tribes " or nations of Celtic origin, must also be de- " sirous of promoting the success of a publica- " tion, in which they must feel themselves " deeply interested, as by far the most valu- " able work, now extant, in the Celtic tongue; " which renders so much credit to Celtic ge- " nius, and which celebrates character, not to " be surpassed even in the fictions of poetry, " for heroic valour, exalted virtues, and the " most refined strain of generous and manly " sentiments.

" Indeed the friends of Literature in gene- " ral, are deeply interested to encourage a " publication, possessed of so many natural " beauties, which breathes such elevated and " noble sentiments. which holds forth such " splendid examples for imitation, which is " calculated to exalt the national character: " which accounts so well for that energy and " martial spirit by which the Gaelic Tribes " are distinguished, and which is admired by " every foreigner, into whose language the spi- " rit of the original has been attempted to be " transfused, as one of the greatest efforts of " human talent. Let it not then be said, that " Great Britain is the only country where " these exquisite effusions of genius are over- " looked or disregarded. The original work " of such a Poet as Ossian, who is justly con- " sidered the Homer of the Celts is well cal- " culated to adorn the library of every man " of taste, and cannot fail to be accounted as " one of it's most curious and important orna- " ments."

Whilst this work was preparing for the press an Air ‡ was discovered in the Highland district of Caithness, to which some parts of the Poems of Ossian were originally sung; and as it is probably the most ancient piece of music now extant, and which, from its simplicity, grandeur, and beauty, must be admired by every person of taste, an engraving of it will be found, accompanying the Appendix, No. VI.

But the Society have not confined their exertions to the publication of the Gaelic Ossian—Being convinced that Macpherson's translation is greatly inferior to the original, they have made some considerable progress in procuring a new English Version of the Celtic Bard, which would not only gratify the English reader, and the foreign admirers of Ossian, when translated into their respective languages, but would also, from internal evidence, prove the authenticity of the Poems.—For his assistance in drawing up a new translation, the Society presented the sum of One Hundred Pounds to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Ross Minister of Lochbroon in Ross-shire, who, from his knowledge of the Celtic Language, was eminently qualified to lay the foundation of work so peculiarly interesting.

There is nothing, indeed that could do more credit to Scotland, than a perfect translation of *Ossian's* Poems, from the original Gaelic, as now published. In the opinion of impartial foreigners, " *Ossian* ranks amongst the greatest " of poets; he is to be placed on the same " shelf with *Homer* and *Virgil*; his mora- " lity is of the purest description; his heroes " are peculiarly distinguished by magnanimity " and feeling; and his name ought to be con- " sidered as proverbial, for every thing that is " wild, romantic, pathetic and sublime." § The works of such a Poet, therefore, should not be confined to the defective version of Macpherson alone, now when they can be divested of every meretricious ornament, and given to the public *in all the sublime simplicity of the original*. With what delight would not a new translation, adequate to the beauties of the original, be perused; and what a subject of exultation to the countrymen of such a Poet to be the means of effecting so great an object!

In this narrative of the principal works of Celtic Literature preserved by the means of the Highland Society of London, a precedence has been deservedly given to the original of the Poems of *Ossian* proposed by Mr. Macpherson; but so early as 1778, a publication under title of " The Works of the Caledonian Bards, " translated by John Clark" appeared, in consequence of the encouragement given by the Society, and in 1780 a Translation of a most valuable Collection of Ancient Poetry, prefixed by an Essay on Gaelic Antiquities and a History of the Caledonian Druids, by the late Rev. Dr. John Smith of Campbeltown. In 1787 the Doctor published the Original of those Poems, fourteen in number, of which eleven are ascribed to Ossian, and three to Ullin, Orran, and another Bard, all coeval with Ossian, and united with him, forming what may be termed the golden age of the Caledonians. To enable Dr. Smith to lay this Work before the Public, the Society voted to him Fifty Pounds, besides subscribing for a number of copies.

Various other works have been patronized and supported by the Society; and in consequence of repeated representations, that there still existed in the Highlands old men who could recite several of the ancient Poems, the Society in 1807 imployed the late Mr. Alexander Stewart, an eminent Gaelic Scholar, to make a Tour through that part of the Kingdom, for the purpose of collecting from recitation such pieces as he should deem worthy of being preserved, and enquiring into the existence of Gaelic Manuscripts. Although the state of Mr. Stewart's health did not permit him to visit more than three, of the Highland Counties, and these only partially, he succeeded in presenting to the Society, as the result of his labours, about 8000 verses of ancient, and an equal quantity of more modern Gaelic Poetry of merit, which the Society have it in contemplation to publish. Among the former is an edition of the original of Darthula, and of some other Poems translated by Mr. Macpherson, but of which he left no trace behind him; also the original of the beautiful Epic Poems of Mordudh, translated by Mr. Clark, in " The Works of the Caledonian Bards,', and apparently more entire than that which fell into his hands.

(To be continued.)

‡ This Air has been handed down by tradition, and sung in various parts of the Highlands, under the title of " Oscar's Elegy."

§ See Dissertation prefixed to the Galice Original, p. 173. 174. &c.

Mr. Editor,

Having had occasion to visit the boys Central School a short time back, I observed several of them were pretty far advanced in writing and Arithmetick, and a thought having struck me at the time, that a very handsome Provision might be made for such of these poor Children as, from time to time, could be selected, as being fitter, for situations in Public Offices, at the Presidency; and by giving them Letters to copy into Books, Ruling or any trifling business to do for a short time, they would soon become a most useful description of servants, to Government; Indeed Mr. E. several of them at this present would not disgrace some of the first Offices in Bombay, and were this plan adopted I would recommend their being placed under an European in each Office, and be kept as much as possible from the Native Purvoes. It would also be a material saving to the Government, as they might remain with the Society Government paying for their services a monthly sum of, from 10 to 12 Rupees and encrease it as they might get forward in a knowledge of the buisiness they might be required to perform, and as several Purvoes get from 40 to 50 Rupees per mensem, for performing such kind of business as I before mentioned, and not better done than several of these Children could do it, while in the receipt of 15 or 20 Rupees, the saving would *be great* were they substituted for the generality of under Purvoes in the Public Departments, and considering on the other hand what an assistance it would be to the Society, besides benefiting the Children and the Government, I trust Mr. Editor, you will give the suggestion a corner in your valuable paper.

I remain,
Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant,
A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

ERRATUM.

In recording the death of Lieut. Col. Barclay in our last number, under the head of "The Gazette," for 18th of March read 18th of April.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE,
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Wednesday, 12th June 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs.per	100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - -	126	- - - - -	do
New loan Acknowledgments	- - - - -		do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta —	108	—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½	—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	100¾	—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	96½	—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days ——————	117	—100 Ahmed.	Antree
8 Days ——————	96	—100 Ahmed.	Rokra
8 Days — Brodera —	93	—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —		—225 Per 100.	

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

Wednesday, 12th June 1822.

Since our last number the Medina Free Trader from Plymouth the 25th

January and Johanna 16th of May anchored in the harbour.

We have also the satisfaction to announce the arrival on Monday the 10th Instant, of the H. C.'s Ship Buckinghamshire, Captain F. Adams, from the Downs the 28th February and Plymouth the 13th March. On the Equator in 20 West, the Buckinghamshire communicated with the Ship Woodford, Captain Champman, from Bengal and Madras, all well.—The Castle Huntly left Plymouth at the time the Buckinghamshire sailed; she was frequently seen during the passage, and last on the 26th of April. On the 13th of May off Lagulla's Bank, the Buckinghamshire fell in with the Portuguese Ship Europa, Manoel Jose Gomes, Commander, from Mozambique, bound to Rio Janeiro with Slaves —had been out two months and was very sickly.—She had lost 200 out of 500 of her Cargo of Slaves, and was altogether in a very disabled and distressed condition. She was supplied with Provisions, Wine, Lime Juice &c. from the Buckinghamshire, who also took her in tow for the purpose of bringing her into fine weather latitude, or to a Port where she might have repaired her damage, but the breeze freshening considerably, at 8 P. M. the cable by which she was towing, broke, and it being a very dark and squally night, she separated. The Buckinghamshire carried a light the whole of the night, and at 2 A. M. hove too until morning, at which time the Europe was not visible in any direction from the mast head.

A list of Passengers by these ships will be found under the head of naval Report.

We have received, a few Europe papers by the recent arrivals and made such selections as we trust will interest the majority of our readers.

We learn that the Free Trader Ogle Castle left the Cape on the 10th, reached St. Helena on the 22d, and sailed again the 24th February, all well; and we are happy to state, that letters received from the Passengers by this Ship, and the Sarah, speak in the highest terms of the conduct of Captain Crossley and Captain Thacker, and the comfort and sociability that prevails on board.

Since writing the above the H. C.'s Ship Castle Huntly, Captain H. A. Drummond has anchored in the harbour from Plymouth 13th of March.

For a list of the Passengers—vide Naval report.

BOMBAY ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

Rex. v. W. B. Hockley Esq.

On Wednesday, the Hon'ble the Recorder commenced his charge to the jury. His Lordship recapitulated very minutely the whole evidence to the jury, directing their attention as he went along to the most remarkable features of the charges and defence. We regret that it is utterly impossible for us to follow his Lordship thro' a comprehensive and able speech of 9 hours, or to give any detailed report in the narrow compass of a newspaper, of a trial which has occupied thirteen days. The jury retired at 7 in the evening, and at about a quarter after 10 o'clock returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The Advocate General then stated, that it was not his intention to proceed with the 2d information he had filed against the defendant. The Recorder having thanked the jury for the very great attention they had paid, and the patience with which they had listened to this important case, the Sessions were dissolved [BOMBAY COURIER.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 7th Ship Medina (Free Trader) Hugh Matteson, from London, 25th January.

8th Ship Lord Castlereagh, F. D. Briggs, returned from Sea.

9th Brig Guide, Genise, from Mauritius, 11th May.

10th The H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, F. Adams, from England, left the Downs 28th Feb. and Plymouth 13th March.

11th Ship Francis Warden, Wm. Webster, from Muscat, 2d June.

H. C. Ship Castle Huntley, H. A. Dummond, from England. Left Playmouth 13th March.

PASSENGERS.

Per Castle Huntley,—Ms. Leckie,
Mrs. R. Lindsay Leckie,
Miss Leckie,
Miss Leckie (an Infant,)
Master Leckie,
A. S. Le Messurier Esq. Barrister,
Mr. M. C. Andrew,
Mr. F. T. H. Reves,
Mr. Xinkland,
Mr. W. J. Hunter. } *Writers*
Mr. N. Clerk,
Mr. A. Shaw,
Mr, J. W. Laugford,
Mr. G. H. Townsed,
Mr. O. A. Stewart,
Mir G. H. Gordon, } *Cadets*
Mr. H. Forbes,
Mr, G. J. Broon,
Mr. A. Mackell, Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. E. Campbell,
Mr. R. McDowall. } *Free Mariners*
Mr. A, Cameron,

Per Medina.—Mr. Patrick Stewart, Captain John Durant, Wm. Underwood.

Per Lord Castlereagh.—Mrs. Buchanan, and 3 Children, Mrs. Rich, 4 Miss Greives, Miss Campbell Captain Elwood, Dr. Daw, Lt. Bayues, Mr. Holland.

Per Guide.—Mr. Barraud, Mr. Netch.

Per Buckinghamshire.—Mrs. Newnham.
Mrs Bellassis,
Miss C. E. Chaplin,
Miss Amilia Gilloe,
Major General Wm. Atkins, *Hon'ble Company Service*.
Colonel Willoughby Cotton, } *H. M. 47th Regt.*
Ensign Eyre Massae Frome, }
Captain P. McKeever, *Hon'ble Company Service*.
Wm Newnham Esq, *Senior Merchant*,
G. F. Parry Esq. *Barrister*.
Wm. Shotton Esq. *Free Merchant*.
Mr. H. G. Barnett, *Writer*.
Mr. C. Sims, ditto.
Lieut. F. Croad, } *H. M. 20 Regt.*
Ensign S. Robins, }
Mr. W. Unwin,
Mr. G. McDonnell,
Mr. F. Tucker,
Mr, W. Lang,
Mr. W. Taylor, } *Cadets.*
Mr. H. Wood,
Mr. A. Arnaud,
Mr. R. Stack,
Mr. D. J. Powell,
Mr. T. G, Charless, *Volunteer for Marine*.
With Detachment of H. M. 47th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—June 5, Ship Georgeana, R. Babcock, to Calcutta.

6. The H. C. Ship Berwickshire, John Shepherd, to China,

Do. Ship Bombay Castle, Charles Hutchison, to China.

7. Ship Shaw Byramgore, John Crockett, to China.

Do. Ship John Bannerman, H. Hunter, to China.

Do. Ship La Constance, A. Regnaud, to Mauritius.

8. Ship Fazel Karim, D. Ketchener, to Madras & Rangoon.

11. Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Jose Francisco de Oliveira, to Macao.

PASSENGERS.

By Georgeana.—Mrs. Babcock,—Captain J. M Ardile,—Lt. J. W. Muray,—4th Lt, Dragoon,—Lt W. H. Smith 47th Regt.

By Berwickshire.—Capt. R. Gillum, 11th Regt.

By Byramgore,—Mr. F. Lugin.

By Bannerman.—Lt. Rankin, 2d 12th

By St. Antonio,—Mr. F. F. Monteiro, D. J. de Mendonca, Mr. T. Pereira.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Seaforth for Liverpool.
Duke of York for China. } H, C.
Dunira, for do.
Royal Charlotte, for do.
Charlotte, for do.
Hamoody, for Bussorah.
Brig Nelly, for Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

MAY 13.—Ship Sultan, Captain B. Rogers, from Bombay 3d Aprsl, Madras 3d May and Eskapelly 7th ditto.

14th Brig Curlew, Captain R. G. Dunlop, from Bombay 13th April and Columbo 24th ditto.

16th Ship Lady Kenneway, Captain C. Beach, from London 25th November, Portsmouth 30th December and Lizard 5th January.

Do. American Brig Florida, Captasn S. Quiney, from Boston 23d December.

19th Ship East India, Capt. Peter Roy, from Rangoon 26th April.

OFF CALCUTTA.

May 12—Ship Duke of Lancaster and Mellish.—13] Ship Sultan.—16. American brig Florsda.—17. Ship Lady Kennaway.

PASSENGERS,

PER SHIP SULTAN.

From Bombay.—Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Rogers, Captain Hamilton and Captain Pringle, Bengal Army,—From the Persian Gulph; Captain Hay, Capt. Hodges, and Mr. Burchett, country service, and Hajee Hussan, Persian Merchant.

PER SHIP CURLEW.

Major General Rennell, and Captain Mead.

PER SHIP LADY KENNAWAY.

From London.—Mrs Browne, Mrs. Ware,—Miss Campbell, Miss A. Campbell, Miss J. Campbell, Miss Brown, Mias A. Brown, infant,—Mr. F. Brown, Mr. W. Graham, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. T. Brown, Missionary, Mr. G. J. Taylor, Writer Lieut. Ware, H. M. 14th Regt., Lieut, H. G. Nash, Native Infantry, Mr. E. D. Blair, Mr. F. Hewet, Mr. G. Marshall, Cadets.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

MAY 13.—Ship Duke of Bedford, Captain E. Oakes, for Bencoolen and Batavia.

16th Ship Alfred, Captain W. Dolge, for Rangoon.

18th Schooner Fly, Captain Emmott, for Bombay.

Do. Ship Porcher, Captain T. A. Cunyngham, for London via Madras.

Do. Ship Janet Hutton, Captain Thomas Howard, for Sincapore.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

PER SHIP DUKE OF BEDFORD.

Captain Oakes, to Sumatra—Lieut. Anderson, Bengal N. I.—Mrs. and Mr. Grant, and two Children, all for Bencoolen.

PER SCHOONER FLY.

Mr. Emmott,—Miss Wappers, Mr. W. Marse, Free Mariner, to Bombay.

PER SHIP JOHN BARRY.

Mr. D. Macnamara, and Child, and Mr. Henry Hutmsworth, to England.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK,

Brig Caroline,—Ann, and Cantabria.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 18th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—St. Thiago Maior, (P.) and East India, inward bound.

Passed down,—Mary Ann.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down,—Valetta.

Remain,—Harriet, outward bound.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

H. M. Sloop Curlew, and H. C. Ship Earl of Balcarras.

SAUGUR.

Remain,—Earl Kellie.

REMARKS.

H. M. Brig Curlew fell in with the Belle Alliance off Ceylon on the 25th April, she left Portsmouth 8th January, having no particular news.

On the Equator the Florida spoke the Ship Lady Kennaway, she took a pilot when she did, off Point Gordeware, saw two large ships standing up to the Northward.

In Lat. 10. N. Long. 83, E. the Lady Kennaway two of the H. C. Ships supposed to be the William Fairlie and David Scott, bound to Madras.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 24, Ship Wellington, Geo, Maxwell, from Batavia 21st April, and Covelong 23d May; 26, Ship Argyle, H. Cathre, from Batavia 20th April, and Covelong 26th May; do. H. M. Ship Tees, Thos. Coe from Trincomalie 24th May; do. Schooner Roza, Jas. Anderson, from Colombo 26th April; 27, Brig Quick Breezuda, V. V. Rams, from Pondicherry 26th May; May 28, Ship Flora, das Sheriff, from Tricomalie 26th May; do. Ship Udney, Thos. Woodley, from Muscat 9th May; do. Brig Eugenia, L. Dufay, from Mauritius 18th April and Pondichery 27th May; 29, Ship Ganges, W. Chivers, from Calcutta 27th April.

DEPARTURES.—May 23, Ship David Clark, Chas. Miller, for Calcutta; 26, Ship Argyle, H. Cathre, do.; do. H. M, Ship Tees, Thos. Coe, do.; 27, Ship Wellington, G. Maxwell, do; do. Ship Eliza, B. S. Woodhead. do.; 28, Schooner Highland Lass, Eaton, for Masulipatam and Coringa.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Broach on the 23d May, the Lady of Robert Boyd, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Tannah, on the morning of the 19th May, from the effect of an accident which occurred while assisting, with his characteristic humanity, to extinguish a fire, Stephen Babington Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, in the 32d year of his age.

Mr. Babington arrived in India in 1808, and was successively Private Secretary to the Governor Secretary to the Government, Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Concan, and Fourth Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut. His progress in the Service, particularly at his outset, was marked rather by an easy and unassuming but perfect discharge of his various duties, than by any effort to distinguish himelf, or to attract notice and consideration. He was eager to do well what belonged to his station: it was a matter of secondary concern whether the eyes of others were turned upon him or not. He was more anxious to be useful than conspicuous. His emblem was not the torrent which rushes and frets along in its noisy course: it was rather the stream that glides on in quiet, spreading fertility and enjoyment as it flows. As a Judge his patience, his unruffled temper (it can hardly be called command of temper for it seemed tocost him no effort), his long suffering with the ignorance and even with the inevitable vices of them among whom he had to administer the laws in mercy, were quite examplary. They acquired him in the first instance, theconfidence, and finally, combined with his unwearied benevolence, the love of all around him. He became venerated as the father of his district where his advice was a law with persons of every rank. His cool and unimpassioned judgment, his wide and accurate range of observation, his singular rectitude of understanding in all he did or thought, his sound and liberal views of public law and policy, became daily more visible; and excited the respect, not unmixed with surprise, even of many who had long known him, but who had not detected the uncommon powers of his mind under the viel thrown over them by his modesty and by the simplicity of his habits. Young as he was he rose rapidly without envy to the very first rank in the esteem of his fellow servants and he had hardly attained the high station that was his due, when he was torn from his friends and his country by an untimely fate. He had for some time been engaged in superintending a revisal of the Regulations of this Presidency, for which his temper of mind and the extent of his knowledge eminently qualified him. The Sense entertained of his merits in that task by a Government that knows to appreciate excellence may be discovered by the terms in which his loss is commemorated, and forms his best enlogium.

Extract of a letter to the Court of Sudder Adawlut dated the 29th May 1822.

PARA. 1. "The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received intelligence of the death of the fourth Judge of your Court Mr. Babington, while on circuit at the Northern Concan on the 19th Instant and directs me to express to you his sense of the loss which the service has sustained by that melancholy event.

2. Mr. Bagington's intelligence, patience and knowledge of the natives eminently qualified him for his Judicial duties: and in the more important task of revising the code, his views were as sober as extensive; his temper both firm and candid; and his judgment of what was due to the Government was not sacrificed even to his characterestical tenderness for the people."

It is still more difficult to do justice to his private than to his public virtues. A mild and cheerful benevolence pervaded and tempered the whole of his character. He was perhaps somewhat inclined to indolence, unless when he had a friend to serve or a duty to perform: His character then seemed to be changed and all his faculties were lighted up with ardour and activity. He had nothing of selfishness in his composition; and what, in one of his warm attachments and ardent feelings is even more rare, he seemed hardly to know what resentment meant. The disagreeable occurrences that met him in life, he softened by good humoured railery, and disarmed by temper. He probably has not left a single enemy behind him. He died as he had lived imbued with a sober and sincere sense of religion: and though called away from the prospect of honour and reputation that were inviting him, the endearments of an affectionate family to which he was fondly attached, and the affection of friends by whom he was tenderly beloved; he resigned them all as became a good and brave man, with unalterable firmness; not certainly without regret, but without repining.

The estimation in which a man is held may sometimes be known from slight incidents. Mr. Babington at the time of his death was only on a casual visit to Tannah in the discharge of his duty as Judge of Circuit. It was singular that so circumstanced he should have received his last summons in the midst of those among whom he had passed so many years respected and revered. The natives of India are generally accused of coldness of temper and of ingratitude. If such be the case his singular virtues had the power to dissolve even their indifference. The inhabitants of Tannah from the time he sustained the fatal injury remained in crowds near the house of his friend Mr. Marriott to which he had been carried, waiting with the keenest anxiety for intelligence regarding him, and messengers passed back and forward to report the state of his health till he had breathed his last. The crowd then silently dispersed but in the evening, watching the hour fixed for his funeral, they assembled to the number of several thousands, & followed his remains to the grave with every demonstration of respect and sorrow.

In the course of these remarks we have indulged in more of private feeling than is usual on similar occasions; but we cannot consider Mr. Babington as merely a private man; his loss was felt as a public calamity wherever it was announced even by those who knew him only by report, and spread for a period an unusual gloom over our litle society. We know how inadequate what we have said is to his virtues, and to the public expectation; but we felt that we could not say less of one of the best & wisest men that Egland ever sent to India,

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Lieut. Col. Robert Barclay of the 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry on board the Lord Castlereagh on the 18th April. In tameating the lose of this brave and most respectable officer, we cannot pay a more appropriate tribute to his merits than that which has been officially bestowed on his character by the General Orders dated the 7th of this months.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.

At pullicat, on the 15th April, by the Reverend Mr. John Keridlinger Serjeant-Major R. Ward, to Miss Margaret McNichol.

At Paulghaut, (Madras,) on the 25th April, Captain John Poulson, to Miss Eliza Ann Sayer.

On the 14th May, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie Mr. Thomas Brae, jun-Esq to Miss Isabella Clementine Macdonald.

On the 16th May, Mr. Daniel Sterling, to Miss Caroline Mayer.

BIRTHS.

At Colombo, on the 1st April, the wife of Lieutenants Colonel Vandeleur, His Majesty's 16th Regiment' of a daughter.

At Saugor, on the 10th April, the lady of Lieutenant George Chapmain 2d Battalion 18th Regiment nf Native Infantry, of a daughter.

At meerut, on the morning of the 19th April, the lady of B. L. Sandam, Esq. of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

On the 9th May, Mrs. J. Payne, Junior, of a Son.

On the 11th May, the lady of John Becher, Esq. Twin Sons.

DEATHS.

Lately, at Nagpoor, John Gray Esq. Asistant Surgeon, 22d Infantry,— much regreted.

At Collombo, on the 13th April Peter Engelbert Vanderstraten, Esq. leaving a widow and a numerous family to lament his death.

At Madras on Monday the 22d April at a few minutes befor 4 o'clock at his gardin house in his 37th year, universally regretted, James Stervel Esq. Barrister, at Law of the Supraime Court of Madras, Member of Gray's Inn, and formerly of the Northern Circuit.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's Church, on the 27th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Lewis, M. A. Chaplain, Lieut, T. M. Claridge Quartermaster and Interpreter 1st Battalion 22d Regiment N, I, to Eliza, Second Daughter of the late Captain Woodhouse, 7th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.

At the Luz Church, on Monday the 27th Instant, by the Rev. Fre Cleminte do Espirito Santo, Mr. John Henry Fonceca, to Miss Elizabeth Faith Burden.

At Cuddalore on the 22d instant, by the Reverend Mr. Holezberg, Mr. Conductor John Lednard, to Mrs. Jane Lockyer.

On the 22d ultimo, by the Reverend Dr. John Allen, Serjoant George Morton of the Egineer Department, to Mrs. Susanna, Hickie, widow of the late Serjeant Major John Hickie, 2d Battalion 15th Native Infantry.

On Thursday the 23 Instant, at St. Thomas's Mount by the Revd. Poyntz Stewart, Mr. Michael Aylward to Mrs. Sarah Barlow.

BIRTH.

At Bangalore, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Captain Tweedle, of a Son.

On the 22d instant, the Lady of Brevet Cap tain C, F, Smith, 8th Native Infantry, of a Son.

On the 29th May, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Limond of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 27th Instant, the wife of Mr. P. Anderson, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Vizianagram on the 14th instant, of Liver Complaint, Ensign R. S. Elphinstone, of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment or Chicacole Light Infantry, aged 22 years—The kind disposition, and mild manners of this young Gengleman, gained him the esteem of his Brother Officers, by whom his death is deeply regretted.

At Rajahmundry, on the 20th Instant, in the 32d year of his age, John Haines, Esq. of the Medical Establishment, most sincerly and deservedly regretted by his numerous friends.

At Saint Thomas's Mount, on the 20th Instant, R. C. Evans. Esq. Assistant Surgeon, aged 23 years—sincerly regretted.

On Thursday last, the 23d Instant, Margaret Gore, infant Daughter of Mr. B. Durnford, aged 6 months.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

Remittable ..... 16 8 *a* 16 0
Non-Remittable ..... 12 4 *a* 12 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....12 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 12 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 12 ——
BANK SHARES—Premium 32 *a* 33 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy		Calcutta.	Sell	
s d	s d		s d	s d
2 1	*a* 2 1½	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee.....	2 1½	*a* 2 2
		Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92	
		Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.		

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa.	Rs.	206 0	*a* 206	8	per. 100
Dubloons,.....		31 0	*a* 31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,.....		17 4	*a* 17	5	"
Dutch Ducats,.....		4 4	*a* 4	12	"
Louis D'ors,.....		8 4	*a* 8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....		191 4	*a* 191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....		3 6½	*a* 3	7	6 each.
Sovereigns,.....		10 8	*a* 10	12	
Bank of England Notes,		10 8	*a* 11	0	

Rumours have been afloat for some time back about an increase in the Bengal Army As nothing certain reached us, we forbore to teaze the hopes of our military readers with mere reports, that might never be fulfilled. Certain it is, that the propriety of increasing our milttary force must be evident, especially as the plans of the Emperor Alexander are of such an occult nature, that when his means are recollected, apprehensions cannot but exist respecting the developement of projects, which have the most ambitious aggrandizement for their end judging by what has already appeared, the Czar is not to be trusted when he professes moderation. The Manifesto which he fulminated after the first grand burst of the Spanish Revolution, and which he afterwards meanly retracted, sufficiently shewed what he *would* do were he not kept in check by a dread of the effects of the jealousy of other powers. In has frequently been said that the Autocrat has an eye to India, and that he would gladly avail himself of a favourable concatenation of circumstances to throw off the mask, and make an attempt to wrest the country out of our hands. If there be truth in the supposition that he has such a design at heart, we sincerely wish that he would now, even now, make the bold venture, while the Indian armies still have at their head, that magnanimous Governor who humbled so signally the Goorkas, the Mahrattas, the Pindarrees.

From pretty good authority we learn, that within a few weeks past, a number of Military Officers belonging to the Russian service, had made their appearance in Lahore and excited no small portion of apprehension in the mind of the Seik Chieftain Runjeet Singh, with reference to the probability of a visit, at some subsequent period, from a Russian force. The Russian gentlemen in question, are said to represent themselves as mere travellers, totally unconnected with any political object, and without any authority from the Court of St. Petersburgh. They are reported as taking minute observations upon every circumstance that falls under their notice, and making careful surveys of the country where they sojourn.

Respecting these reports we have to offer two remarks. The first is, as to the alarm stated to exist in Runjeet Singh's mind on the probability of a future visit from the Russians. So far as we can judge of Runjeet's character, we suspect that he would look forward to such an event with any other feeling than one of apprehension. Situated as he is, he would have it in his power to be of great service to an invading army; and we are not aware that Runjeet is so very partial to our Government as to imply that he would give us his aid as an ally, should such an invasion take place. If Runjeet really has experienced a feeling of alarm, one would suppose, that upon discovering that Russian Officers were spying about within his territories, he would immediately have given information of the matter to the government here. Whether he has done so or not, is to us unknown.—Our second remark is, that it is extremely unlikely a body or number of Russian Officers should undertake a long, hazardous and expensive journey without the countenance of their government.

The political aspect of the times, more especially in relation to the state of Persia and Turkey, and the oblique views of Russia respecting both, may render the appearance of the foreign strangers in Lahore an object of interest to the British government, since it will be important that the possibility of such an ambitious and overgrown power as Russia, forming connections with independent states upon our Western and Northern frontiers should be prevented, since the lapse of a few months or years may force us to meet a Russian army on the banks of the Indus.

The matter, whether trifling or important in itself, is evidently one of delicacy, as the Russian authorities, so far from exhibiting a jealousy of British Officers visiting their Asiatic possessions, receive with kindness and hospitility all those Officers of the Indian army, who pass through Tifflis and across the Caucasus on their return to Europe.

A case apparently of Hydrophobia, which terminated successfully, has come to our knowledge. On the 20th ultimo, a native villager was brought by his friends to a medical gentleman, to whom they represented that he had been bitten by a mad dog one month and eleven days previously. The wound healed, and no symptoms came on till three days before that on which he appeared before the practitioner alluded to; during which period, he had not been able to swallow any thing liquid or solid. He tried to drink a little water before the gentleman, but was affected with violent spasms, and obliged to relinquish the attempt. His eyes were blood shot and glaring, and he could not look upon a mirror. The breath was offensive, and the bowels natural. He had a violent pain in the region of the bladder, from which there had been no excretion for three days before. Upon pressure the pain was excessive, and he was frequently in such excessive agony as to shreik out, and was unable to remain more than a few minutes in one posture. The pulse was very little accelerated, but uncommonly strong. Thinking it a desperate case, the medical attendant resolved to try a desperate remedy. Accordingly, exhibited four grains of the extract of Belladonna, which being of the consistence of thick honey, he put upon the back of the patient's tongue, and would not suffer him to spit until it was all swallowed. In half an hour afterwards he took three pounds of blood from him, which reduced the force of the pulse and induced faintness. The pain and tenderness nearly departed, and in a few minutes he drank half a pound of water without difficulty. Three drams of opium were then rubbed over the pelvis, and he slept comfortably. On awaking the kidnies acted freely, he felt hungry, and had some soup in four hours, which he took with apparent pleasure.

The patient finally recovered,—but whether the medicine was repeated we have not learned. The question is, was it a case of Hydrophobia at all?

[*Sup. to the India Gazette,—May* 13.

Madras.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr H. Fetherston, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Yesterday forenoon, *His Excellency* Sir Edward Barnes paid a visit of ceremony to *His Highness* The Nabob; and was received at Chepauk under the customary honors.

Prices of Government Securities, &c.

From the Papers of the other Presidencies, and according to information obtained in the Market here.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, May 29, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9⅛d. per do
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1821 14 per cent prem.
New Loan 18 „ „

Ceylon.

MAY 11, 1822.

His Excellency the Governor and suite returned from Kandy on the 7th instant.

Accounts have been recived of Sir Edward Barnes having visited Batticaloa, Trincomalie, and Jaffna, from which last place he took his departure on the 1st instant.

We are requested to add the following signatures to the letter addressed to Sir Edward Barnes, by the Civil and Millitary Officers of this Colony, and published in a late number.

George Stewart, Captain 1st Ceylon Regiment.
A. Macqueen, Assistant Surgeon 2d Ceylon Regiment.
R. Russell, Hospital Assistant.

[*Ceylon Govt. Gaz. May* 28.

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY COMPENDIUM.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

(From the London Courier.)

His Majesty proceeded this day, with the usual state, to open the session of Parliament, In the most popular days of his late Majesty, we never witnessed a greater degree of interest excited in the public mind As early as eleven o'clock, the whole avenue leading from Carlton House to the House of Lords, was thronged beyond all precedent. The windows were filled with spectators, and every elevated spot had its temporary tenant.

The interior of the House of Lords, the old robing-room, the old House of Lords, and the painted chamber, were likewise filled with persons elegantly dressed, who were admitted by tickets granted by the Lord Great Chamberlain.

His Majesty quitted Carlton House at twenty minutes before two, and throughout the whole line of his progress was cheered with the warmest enthusiasm The immense multitude vied with each other, from the highest to the lowest, in expressions of loyalty and attachment. His Majesty reached the grand entrance to the House of Lords precisely at two. The passages leading to his robing-room were filled with beauty and fashion, anxious to greet his approach. His Majesty's entrance to the House was announced by a discharge of artillery.

His Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits. He was attired in a full dress Field-Marshal's uniform.

His Majesty was escorted by a guard of the Royal Blues; but as there were fewer in attendance than on former occasions, the view of his Majesty's person was less obstructed than heretofore. This arrangement seemed to give very general satisfaction.

His Majesty having robed with the customary ceremonies, immediately entered the House, attended by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Usher of the Black Rod, and the other officers of state. On his Majesty's entrance, the Peers, who wore their robes, and of whom there was a very numerous attendance, together with the Peeresses stood up, and the other usual forms having been observed, his Majesty delivered the following most gracious speech, in a firm and audible voice:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the satisfaction of informing you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It is impossible for me not to feel deeply interested in any event that may have a tendency to disturb the peace of Europe. My endeavours have therefore been directed, in conjunction with my Allies, to the settlement of the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Court of St. Petersburgh and the Ottoman Porte, and I have reason to entertain hopes that these differences will be satisfactorily adjusted.

"In my late visit to Ireland, I derived the most sincere gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of my subjects. With this impression, it must be matter of the deepest concern to me, that a spirit of outrage, which has led to daring and systematic violations of the law, has arisen and still prevails in some parts of that country.

"I am determined to use all the means in my power for the protection of the persons and property of my loyal and peaceable subjects; and it will be for your immediate consideration, whether the existing laws are sufficient for this purpose.

"Notwithstanding this serious interuption of public tranquillity, I have the satisfaction of believing that my presence in Ireland has been productive of very beneficial effects; and all descriptions of my people may confidently rely upon the just and equal administration of the laws, and upon my paternal solicitude for their welfare.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you, that during the last year the revenue has exceeded that of the preceding year, and appears to be in a course of progressive improvement.

"I have directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy which the circumstances of the country will permit; and it will be satisfactory to you to learn, that I have been able to make a large reduction in our annual expenditure, particularly in our naval and military establishments.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I have the great st pleasure in acquainting you, that a considerable improvement has taken place, in the course of the last year, in the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that I can now state them to be in their important branches, in a very flourishing condition.

"I must at the same time deeply regret the depressed state of the agricultural interest.

"The condition of an interest so essentially connected with the prosperity of the country will, of course, attract your early attention; and I have the fullest reliance on your wisdom in the consideration of this important subject.

"I am persuaded, that in whatever measures you may adopt, you will bear constantly in mind, that in the maintenance of our public credit, all the best interests of this kingdom are equally involved; and that it is by a steady adherence to that principle that we have attained, and can alone expect to preserve, our high station amongst the nations of the world."

It is said that Ministers have been waiting for some time for despatches from Russia, to enable them to say something in the King's Speech of the disputes between that power and the Ottoman Porte. These arrived on Thursday last, and *The Times* says they are altogether of a pacific nature. There is, however, but little prospect of the differences between the Turks and the Russians, connected as they are with the Greeks, ending without bloodshed.

The *Lemberg Gazette*, of the 9th January, states, that the Ottoman troops, in Moldavia and Wallachia, are daily receiving reinforcements. The bodies of many of the unfortunate inhabitants, who have been massacred by the Turks, are exposed on the public roads. Nobody dare attempt to bury them, and they are devoured by birds of prey.

[FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY.]

House of Lords.—After hearing the King's speech, the House adjourned, and met again at five o'clock. The Earl of Roden, after some remarks, in echo to the speech, moved an address, in the usual form, thanking his Majesty for his gracious speech, and recapitulating its topics: it was seconded by Lord Walsingham; and, after some words from the Marquis of Lansdown, and the Earl of Liverpool, it was agreed to.

House of Commons.—The Speaker having taken the Chair, a copy of the King's Speech was read. Mr. R. Clive moved the echo address, and was seconded by Mr. C. Duncombe.

Sir F. Burdett's chief object in rising, was to move an amendment. He felt a strong desire to give the King's speech the most respectful attention—that attention which the important topics it embraced required. It had been the practise of our forefathers to understand before they voted; and they held it no disrespect to the throne, to postpone, to a future day, the consideration of the speech. The Hon. Member entered into a variety of topics alluded to in the speech. He deprecated the policy pursued in supporting the Turks against the Greeks. He conceived that there were many violations of the law and the constitution, as well as agricultural distress, which required redress. No hint had been given of an intended reduction of the civil list. One of the most pressing evils was the state of Ireland: the sufferings of the Irish were great, and something else should be held out to them than the sword. Neither did the speech advert to Scotland, though it was known that the burgh system there was an enormous evil. Lord A. Hamilton had laid that evil before them; but it was in vain to expect any good from the House, constituted as it was on a similar system of corruption. It would be looking for effects without causes, "for grapes on thorns, and figs on thistles;" for, until that House were reformed, there could be no sufficient relief for the three kingdoms. There were now but two parties—Reformers and Corruptionists; and as the great Roman had ended all his addresses to the Senate with the words, "*Delando Carthago*," so he felt disposed to terminate all his speeches with the words, "Reform in Parliament." He moved, as an amendment, that the consideration of the speech from the throne be postponed until Thursday.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded the motion, in a speech of great ability and energy.

The Marquis of Londonderry never, in the course of his experience, recollected an address to the Crown better calculated to conciliate all parties. He assured the House, that, in voting for that address, he would consider no individual pledged by that vote to any specific line of conduct with reference to the subjects which it noticed. The conduct of ministers and the institutions of the country would still be open to investigation and inquiry. If all the topics of the speech were to be maturely deliberated, the address on it might as well be postponed for three months, which time they would require. On Thursday he purposed, that the House should consider that part of the speech which related to Ireland, as the subject was of the first importance. He would next draw their attention to the agricultural distress of the country:—and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would submit a bill relative to the superannuation of officers; also a statement of the nature and extent of the retrenchments proposed in public offices, and other branches of the public service, particularly the naval and military departments; and a statement of the revenue and expenditure: ministers, with this on their hands, could not sleep at their posts. He was prepared that the House should look scrupulously into the conduct of government, and he believed it would be allowed, from the explanations ministers would give, that they had given the state of the country their most serious consideration, in order to arrive at that conclusion best calculated to assist the country, by the adoption of such retrenchment as circumstances would admit. He urged the voting of the address, as it pledged no gentleman to any specific line of conduct in future.

Mr. C. Hutchinson said if the address pledged the adoption of severe measures towards Ireland, he would give it his decided negative. The speech also set forth the flourishing state of trade, and he profound tranquility of Europe; the apprehended difference between Russia and the Porte being happily removed by his Majesty and his allies. Such an assertion was deceiving the empire and the world. Europe was never in a more perilous state; and what had been done to uphold the dignity of England abroad? Had ministers assisted the efforts of liberty against oppression? No. The Noble Marquis and his Majesty's allies had done their utmost to perpetuate tyranny and oppression, and had lent their best support to the unholy cause of slavery and injustice.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, the address did not pledge the House to the support of any new laws with reference to Ireland.

Sir J. Newport would agree to no restrictive measure relative to Ireland, unless it were accompanied by conciliation.

Mr. Brougham recommended the early attention of the House to the agricultural distress. Much of the depression, he believed, arose from the sudden resumption of cash payments. The only specific remedy was a reduction of taxes, and that to an amount which would convince the people of their good-will towards retrenchment—not with a view of increasing the Sinking Fund by a milion or so, but by putting an end to it altogether. He considered that fund to be a popular delusion, an arithmetical error, under which the country had long laboured. On the Report being brought up, he would submit an amendment.

Mr. Hume was anxious that the motion of the Hon. Baronet should be carried. If it were negatived, he should submit an amendment to the address.

On the House dividing, the numbers were—For the amendment, 58; against it, 186; majority for ministers, 128.

Mr. Hume said, that if the mover and seconder of the address would declare they had not received it from ministers, and delivered it *verbatim*, it was unreasonable to ask the House to vote an address so perfecly in unison with the speech. But if ministers wrote the speech and the address, there could be no greater farce than to find ministers thus dictate a speech and then an answer to it; the one put into the mouth of his Majesty; the other into the mouths of two Honourable Members. From the general cry of distress, he expected some one of those who had

uniformly opposed extravagant measures would have moved an amendment; in default of which, he, in order to pledge the House to something, would himself propose one. The Aonourable Member entered at great length in the distresses of the people, and the measures which had produced them. He regretted the six acts: they were a disgrace to the country. He regretted that coersion had been resorted to—for it was not calculated to feed the starving. He denied that the Colonies were flourishing, as represented in the speech. With regard to our foreign relations, the conduct of Government was disgraceful on their part as christians, and abominable as men. He alluded to thesr conduct in favour of the Turks. In the speech, also, the death of the first object in the realm had been passed over unnoticed. She had been persecuted in death; she had been persecuted even after death. The seconder of the speech had congratnlated the House on the high and commanding situation of the country, yet we were unable to provide for our own expenditure, and we could be made a jest of by any foreign power, without ability to redress. He next alluded to the misgovernment of Ireland. It was stated that its revenue had increased, yet this year it was less by £200,000 than in 1819. The Honourable Member complained in terms of just indignation, of the confused and intangible finan[illegible] accounts, in all of which there was a complexity, and studied obscurity. It was stated that there was a progressive improvement in the revenue. He had made a calculation on the subject, and would show that reduction could be carried to three times the extent pledged last session.—(Here he submitted several statistical documents.)—He would show, that since Lord Londonderry had the charge of the treasury, he had lost £15,000,000 to the public. The same farce had been incessantly repeated—borrowing to-day what was to be laid out to-morrow, at a discount, for paying off debt. There was a surplus revenue on the last four years of £4,482,685, which, if properly laid out ought to have redeemed debt to that extent, making (with other allowances) a reduction of £473,000 annual expenditure, but instead of that the expenditure was increased, and we were more in debt than in Jan. 1817. The Funds were also forced up by artificial means, mystery, and stock-jobbing. Such a system was calculated to suit temporary expedients, and to conceal from observation the ruinous inroads upon the resources of the nation.

We have but room to state, that the Honourable member, after a variety of remarks, exposing the extravagance of Government in almost every department of the state, and the urgent necessity for retrenchment from the highest to the lowest, submitted an amendment, expressing an opinion that taxation was the principal cause of existing distresses, and entreating his Majesty to be pleased to direct reductions for the relief of his faithful people.

Several other members followed, among whom were Mr. Tierney and Mr. Brougham. On the division of the House the numbers were—For the amendment, 89; against is it, 171; majority, 82.

The Liverpool Mercury, Feb. 8.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

A very numerous meeting of gentlemen concerned with agriculture, took place at Battle, in Sussex, yesterday se'nnight; the Earl of Ashbournum in the chair.

Mr. Curties, M. P. for the county, drew a most gloomy picture of agricultural distress. "The country appeared to him to be placed in a more perilous situation than ever before in the whole stream of its history, We were upon the brink of a dreadful precipice, for pauperism, penury, ruin and beggary, seemed with rapid strides to be pervading the whole land. But these difficulties, though great, were not, he trusted, insuperable. The first and leading cause of our distresses was the want of a sufficient protection of British agricultural produce against that of foreigners." This, he was of opinion, ought to have been granted, in an effectual degree, long since, and many an agriculturist would have been saved from ruin. They had hitherto only asked to be placed on a level with the foreign agriculturist on the opening of the ports in their own markets: but he thought they ought to have a superiority; for with what foreign corn country were we on an equality in their own markets. "We have incurred our debt and enormous taxation in fighting for the independence of all the nations of Europe; that independence we have established, and our reward is to be inundated, overwhelmed, and ruined by their cheap and untaxed corn. If they had only taxed themselves in fighting their own battles, as we had taxed ourselves in a cause where we had only a secondary interest, we should not have incurred this danger. He appealed to every person in the room, whether we are not in more peril from their cheap and untaxed corn, than we ever were from their arms and hostility?" The protection he required was a duty of 40s. per quarter on wheat. With this duty, he would wish the abolition of the warehousing system, and permit the opening of the ports, in cases of scarcity and famine. The next grand cause of distress was the rash return to cash payments; which, by curtailing the requisite circulation, had stagnated speculation and the usual trade in corn. "No small part of their distress was to be attributed to grievous taxation." Some diminution of this would accrue from a strict and rigid economy in every department of the state. An economy which would not content itself with the catch of small fry, but strike at the great leviathans. A tax, in the shape of a property tax, on the public funds, might also be beneficial. The fundholder ought to pay for the support of the clergy as well as the landholder. He thought a revision of the law relative to tithes would also be advisable, and those relative to the maintenance of the poor.—Mr. Britton was of opinion that the main evil was our overwhelming taxation, without a great reduction in which all other remedies would be fallacious.—Mr. Longford read a letter from Lord George Cavendish, in which the writer declared, that as the present state of things had been caused by increased and enormous taxation so by a decreased taxation can it alone be removed.—A petition was agreed upon to lay these distresses before Parliament.

It was followed by a dinner, at which Mr. Cobbett, was present. Mr. Cobbett was received, flatteringly, and spoke at some length. No corn bill, he believed, would be of the slightest service: prices would be still much lower; and it would be scandalous to lower the interest of the public debt till the standing army, salaries, pensions, &c. had all been reduced.

IRELAND.

From Dublin we learn, that Mr. Plunkett and Mr. O'Connell are preparing a Catholic Emancipation Bill, to be brought forward, next session, under favourable auspices.

On the 25th ult. at Ballyagran (Limerick) a skirmish took place between a party of military and the country people. The latter had been in a chapel, where some malicious person reported that the soldiers of a neighbouring barrack had set fire to it. The multitude rushed out, and seven of the military, under an apprehension of an attack upon their post, met them. The parties of course did not meet as friends. The country people pelted them with stones: the soldiers fired, and one man was killed. Verdict, *justifiable homicide.*—In the country of Clare, 200 men who were demanding arms at Ruan, were dispersed by the police, who took six of them prisoners.—On the 26th ult. a corps of Orange yeomanry, at Dromore, wishing to attack every Catholic's house in the town who was licensed to retail spirits, by what appears, on the most favourable statement, to have been a most hasty and intemperate use of their fire-arms, wounded several persons, and killed one, described to be a man of unimpeachable character. They fired a volley into a public-house, where, if it were true that any peace-breakers had found shelter within it, there was an impossibility of so distinguishing them from their unoffending neighbours, that none but the guilty should suffer. But, guilty or not, is a discharge of musketry into a tavern, a tolerated method of preserving the public peace? The offenders are said to have been taken into custody.

On Monday se'nnight, five men were executed at Newcastle (county Limerick) for offences under the Whiteboy Act.

[*Liverpool Mercnry,—January* 11.

Dublin, Jan! 30—It gives us infinet satisfacion to quote the following paragraph from the *Cork Chronicle* of Monday, and we trust that the example will be generally imitated.—"Information has just reached us from most unquestionable authority (and which must afford gratification to every person who sets any value on the peace and character of the country) that the inhabitants of the parish of Cloudrohid and Kilmichael, near Macroom, where the late melancholy conflict took place between them and the military, have voluntarily come forward to surrender their arms, and take the oath of allegiance. The only parish holding out is Ivelery. This conciliation has been effected through the mediation of Messrs. Harding, Boyle M'Swineys,&. The arms are to be surrendered to-morrow, at Cloudrohid.—*Dublin Journal.*

The Liverpool Mercury. Feb. 8.

FRANCE.

There have, it seems, been insurrectionary movements in four different places of France within the last two months, at Saumer, Belfort, Brest and Rochfort; at the two latter places the tri-coloured flag has been displayed, and at all of them, but especially at Breast, Belfort, and Rochfort: the military have been the principals concerned. These risings, the French press, when it is allowed to hint at them, informs us, are put down; but if so, it is evidently only for the moment. A private letter from Paris says:—"At Breat, a misunderstanding amongst the principal leaders is said to have now prevented the success of the project. The spirit and determination manifested by the inhabitants of that important place, have thrown the Court and ministers into the greatest consternation; both have, in fact, recognized the impossibility of putting this spirit down. Two legions have already been marched from Paris towards Britany; but from the general state of the departments, there is no knowing where to provide against what is almost inevitable. The embarrassment of those who have taken the reins of Government into their hands is much increased, in consequence of a report made to the King on Monday, by Victor, the Ministers of War, who told his Majesty that, after a careful examination and minute inquiry, the fidelity of the troops could not be relied on, as they were all *Carbonarise;* this was the phrase."

FEBRUARY, 22.

Turkey and Greece—Constantino le (say accounts to the 12th instan[illegible]) enjys perfect tranquillity, which is ascribed to the orders of the Sultan, and the firm conduct of the European ambassadors. The Greeks enjoy the most entire liberty, as respect their worship, and they begin to occupy themselves about their affairs with more confidence than they hitherto felt. It is long since any public executions took place; but the Government continues to sequestrate the property of the fugitive, who are reputed guilty. The arrival of the French ambassador has strengthened the hope of the maintenance of peace.

Intelligence from Smyrna (December 28) states, tha the Turks met a signal defeat in Candia. The

rooted troops intrenched themselves in the capital. They would, it is added, have surrendered; but dreaded a terrible retaliation on the part of the Greeks.

The pargan ts who have been expelled from the Ionian Islands have taken Chirica, and hinder the communication, by sea, with Prevesa, which is in a bad condition.

Liverpool Mercury,

Leghorn, Jan 25—A national Government has at last been established in the Peloponnesus. Each village chooses one or two Electors, who choose others, to form the Government. The elders of each district nominate the Ephori to constitute the principal Government.

SEDUCTION *of* YOUNGLADIES *to* CATHOLICISM.

PETITION TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,

BY MR. DOUGLAS LOVEDAY, AN ENGLISHMAN AND A PROTESTANT,

Complaining of the *Rapt de Seduction* (enticing away) of his two daughters and his niece, in a seminary of education in which he had placed them at Paris; and in which the credulity of these young persons was abused by means of superstitious terrors, besettings, and false miracles, for the purpose of suddenly converting them to Catholicism, in the absence, without the knowledge, and contrary to the wish of their parents.

"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum!"—Lucret

"Corrumpere et corrumpi."—Tacit

"I am a foreigner; I came to France on the faith of treaties, and under the protection of the law of nations. I have faithfully observed the laws of the country; and yet my most sacred rights and dearest affections have been violated; and admidst the misfortune that overwhelms me, I find no authority, to which I can turn for protection. I am reduced to the necessity of appealing to the first body of the State—to the Deputies of the French nation—to obtain the satisfaction to which I am entitled. I am an Englishman and a Protestant; and I came to France in 1816, confidently relying on the peace which existed between the two nations. I became a proprietor on the faith of the laws which permit foreigners to acquire property, and I even obtained from his Majesty the enjoyment of the civil rights, which relieved me from the law of reciprocity. I carried with me to France my two children, in order to educate them, on the faith of a legislature which professed to protect all doctrines, and without forseeing the possibility that any religious intrigue might forcibly separate me from a part of my family. My hopes have been deceived. Men, who profess to be converters, have deprived me of one of my daughters in the bloom of life. A convent, or rather a haunt, withdraws her from my tenderness and my counsels; I am prohibited from seeing her; no magistrate is willing to assist me. I am reduced to despair. Deign to listen to me, I have two daughters, who were the pride of their father, and who inspired me with the most gratifying hopes. The graces of youth, the endowments of nature, the fortune which awaited them, every advantage which seemed calculated to ensure their happiness and my own, served only to tempt the false zeal of those who have snatched them from me, and to hurl one of them into the abyss, whence I am vainly striving to rescue her. Being obliged to return to England in June, 1816, I placed my daughters in a boarding-school, kept by Mademoiselle Ernestine Reboul, of whose rectitude and virtue I had received the highest character. I believed my confidence to be well placed; and in this persuasion I sent to the same establishment my niece, the eldest daughter of my brother, the Governor of Benares, and a Major-General in the British army. It was expressly agreed upon with the mistress of the boarding-school, that the education of my children was to be confined solely to accomplishments; and Mademoiselle Reboul entered into a solemn engagement not to endeavour in any way to disturb the religious faith in which they had been brought up. Without apprehension concerning their fate, I remained in a deceitful security; while under the cloak of a sacred promise the confidence of a wretched father was abused. In July, 1821, I wrote to my daughters, informing them that on my return to Paris I intended to take them from the school. I then received from Mademoiselle Reboul a letter, in which she complained of the injury her interests would sustain by removing all the three young ladies at once. She begged that I would at least leave my niece, who is younger than my daughters, to finish her education; and she added, 'that I should do her injustice if I entertained any apprehension on the score of religion*.' Thus she endeavoured to set my conscience at rest at the very moment when, as it will be seen, she was perverting that of my children! I entertained no distrust. On my return to Paris in the month of September, I questioned my daughters, as I was accustomed to do, concerning their religious principles. Already initiated in the art of dissimulation, they replied, with apparent sincerity, that they followed the religion in which they had been educated. I soon explained to them some views which I had formed respecting them; and then fell the veil which had hitherto concealed the dark intrigue, and I bebeld the full extent of a misfortune which I had not even suspected. On the 23d of October my two daughters declared to me that they were Roman Catholics, and that their firmness and faith were not to be shaken! The feelings which this terrible avowal excited in my mind may be better conceived than described. My confidence was deceived, my family seduced, and the rights which religion, nature, and the laws had given me, were violated. As a Protestant, my conscience was wounded in its most sensible point; as a father, my heart was lacerated in its tenderest affections; all my notions of religion, honour, liberty, and justice revolted at the idea of so cruel a violation of the most venerable and sacred rights. Still, however, I moderated my feelings, and entered upon a correspondence with my children; and I now learned the extreme degree in which their youth, inexperience, and credulity, had been imposed on.

"Their conversion had been effected in the space of a fortnight; and what had they learned? What idea had they acquired of the new dogmas in which they had been initiated? Odious superstition, which seems destined to plunge France once more into the gloom of ignorance and the horrors of fanaticism! Deputies of a nation on which such brilliant lights have shown, and which has given birth to so many great men, would you credit it? It is the history of a Jew and a prostitute fermented by the apparation of a bleeding Host suspended over their heads! Such are the ridiculous fables, the absured miracles, worthy to adorn the legend of a people degraded by superstition, which, imbecility and deception can alone believe and promulgate; and which the enlightened followers of your religion reject with indignation and contempt: these are the lessons which mistaken or designing men teach their unfortunate proselytes—such is the doctrine which they inculcate! Not satisfied with raking up the shameful monuments of fanaticism and ignorance, they seek to render the present age the accomplice of their gross errors and impious designs; and the account of the pretended miracles now performing at Amiens is one of the means which have been resorted to to work on the minds of my daughters. Abusing the most sacred weapons, these converters revived in the recollection of my daughters certain passages of Scripture; and by the aid of the holy text, thus perverted by their worthless masters, my unfortunate children disputed with their father the sacred authority which he received from God. I determined to remove them. For the space of a week I presevered in addressing to them such arguments as I thought best calculated to produce an impression on them. I found imaginations exalted—spirits awed by the image of everlasting damnation—souls subdued and exhusted by superstitious terrors! I had the happiness to succeed with my youngest daughter. I redoubled my efforts with respect to the eldest; but in vain. The lessons she had received had left the deepest impression on her mind. Still I could not believe that Mademoiselle Reboul, the mistress of the school, had knowingly been an accomplice in these infamous conversions; and, in letters dictated by her, my daughter succeeded in persuading me that she had taken no part in the affair. Under this conviction, I suffered my niece to remain seven days longer in the boarding school. Being younger than my daughters, the work of inquity had not yet been consummated with respect to her; but I soon learned a lesson from fatal experience. My intention of removing her, was known; the prey was about to escape from those who had seized it; they availed themselves of the time which I afforded them, led on as I was by a blindness with which I reproach myself, and a fatality which I could not resist. I removed my daughter on the 3d of November. On the 5th my niece was baptized; on the 6th confirmed; on the 8th she communicated 'In four days (said she to me) Ihave performed the most important actions of my life, which require months of preparation!' I return to my eldest daughter, and I henceforth abstain from all reflection, the facts speak sufficiently. On the 10th November she left my house clandestinely, while all the family was asleep, leaving a note, in which she appointed to meet me at Mademoiselle Reboul's. Thither I went. Mademoiselle Reboul affected the most perfect ignorance of all that had happened; and, joining insult to perfidy, she reproached me in the most offensive manner with having taken away my children. At this moment she received a letter from my daughter, which stated that she would not come to her house; that she was 'in a place of safety, and was happy.' I had intercepted some letters from my daughter, and had found that she maintained a correspondence with some person whose name I have not been able to discover. In vain I demanded from Mademoiselle who this person was; I could only learn that my daughter had made him a present, which the mistress charged to her account. I was not able to learn of what this present consisted; my daughter in a letter to Mademoiselle Reboul said that she hoped 'he had been presented with her heart,' referring to the person before alluded to. I know not what mystic meaning is concealed in these obscure words. Let any one picture to himself the mortal anguish which I felt respecting the fate of my daughter. The next morning I returned to Mademoiselle Reboul; I conjured her to inform me what had become of my child—to tell me whether she was living or dead. The prayers of a despairing father had not power to reach her heart: she replied that my daughter had eloped from her house, and that I might seek her where I pleased. This insensibility did not permit me any longer to doubt that Mademoiselle Reboul had sported with my credulity, and that she had herself managed the intrigue of which I was the victim. I removed my niece from the school. I was then ignorant that she had received three sacraments in four days. I succeeded in making her confess the whole truth. I learn that from the moment when Mademoiselle Reboul was aware of my determination to remove my children, she began to work on their minds holding out to them the prospect of damnation, in they did not embrace the Catholic religion. Mademoiselle Reboul soon betrayed herself: she wrote to my niece, and the letter fell into my hands. It was filled with hypocritical counsels, and the most reprehensible insinuations. The

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* Letter dated August, 7 1821.

conduct of this worthless woman was exposed, and the abuse of confidence, of which she had been guilty, completely proved. The mind of my unfortunate niece was in a most pitiable state. Tormented by ideas of profanation and sacrilege—persuaded that she could not escape the punishments of the world to come—assailed by terrors which haunted her in the night and prevented her from enjoying rest—possessed by the gloomy despair of superstition she wished to abandon father, mother, sister, rank, and fortune. Such was the terrible result of the suggestions to which she had been exposed. From this moment I knew the whole extent of the plot which had deprived me of a part of my family. Some letters which I possess, and others which I have placed in the hands of the King's attorney, and which that magistrate doubtless will not refuse to return to me, informed me what springs had been set in motion—what perfidious stratagems had been resorted to. Infamy doubtless belongs to crime; not to the courageous voice of the accuser, or the complaint of the victim. However, I shall abstain from mentioning names which I believe to be respectable. I will not exhibit in my sad story princes of the church—prelates placed near the throne! One of them especially, who has been represented to me as the principal author of my misfortunes. I spare religion and morality the shame of being introduced into those scenes of infamy. I made useless efforts to recover my daughter. I applied to an advocate, who promised to speak to the King's attorney. In the mean time, I received a letter from my child, which bore the post-mark of 'Amiens.' It being perceived that I was not the dupe of this pretended removal of my daughter, and that I was about to apply for the aid of the English Ambassador to discover the place of her concealment, I received, at the expiration of a fortnight, another letter which bore the post-mark of 'Ostend.' At the same time, a letter from my niece, which I had intercepted, gave me reason to suppose that my daughter had retired into an association called 'La Maternite, ou les Enfans Trouves' (the Foundlings); but I do not very distinctly recollect this particular. I transmitted these letters to the King's attorney, and received an answer from that magistrate. He had enquired into the affair. He told me that Mademoiselle Reboul had acted fairly. He observed that my daughter was 21 years of age, and added that it was a 'delicate and difficult affair.' I was a father, and I was applying to the magistrate, whom the law charges to protect me, for assistance to recover my daughter! I may spare my reflections: you must have anticipated them. I found in the Commissary of Police, of the first arron-dissement, to whom I made my declaration, the zeal which I had in vain sought for elsewhere. He called on the King's attorney, and returned himself to inform me that that magistrate would come to an explanation with the Prefect of Police. At the same time I had recourse to the English Ambassador. A separation of 35 years had not effaced me from his recollection. I found in him a protector—a friend: I was consoled, & my hopes revived. Time, however, gave birth to new alarms. I uselessly awaited the effects of the protection due to me from the French magistracy; and I received from the English Embassy a piece of information, on the 8th of Dec. which made me forget all my previous misery. Mr. Vaughan, the Secretary of the Ambassador, informed me that my daughter was found. She was in the hands of M. Jerningham, a gentleman whose family was originally English, a Catholic, but one of those men who honour a religion which so many others abuse, and who absolve it from the crimes which are committed in its name. My daughter did not hesitate to deliver herself up to him, because he was a Catholic; but her heart was now so hardened, that she would no longer acknowledge her father, because he professed a different faith! M. Jerningham delivered her up to me on the evening of the 12th December; but she refused to accompany me. Until one o'clock in the morning, I remained waiting for her at the gate, endeavouring to overcome her repugnance through the mediation of her brother. Tenderness and authority, prayers and commands, all were unavailing. The voices of those who had seduced her still resounded in her heart; and superstition, which hovered around her, armed her soul against the impressions of nature. Finally, at two o'clock in the morning, I extorted from her a promise that she would go home with me at two in the afternoon—a promise which she mentally disavowed, and secretly swore to violate. Already was she skilled in the too-well-known art of her instructors of making a cloak of the interests of Heaven in order to break a promise. Upon this understanding I left her to pass the night at the house of M. Jerningham. Before the family rose she had succeeded in escaping. M. Jerningham, who had pledged himself to answer for her safe keeping, threatened to denounce to the authorities all those who had contributed to her elopement, if she were not brought back to his house in two hours. The firmness of an honourable man terrified the guilty: at two o'clock she was restored to him, and at four he delivered her up to me. Let it be judged whether I wished to exercise a tyrannic control over her conscience—whether I claimed too great an authority. I promised not to constrain her in the exercise of her new religion, and I kept my word. The next morning at eight o'clock her brother accompanied her to the church of the Assumption to hear mass. At four o'clock I went out, hoping that I had taken from her all pretext for flying from me. I deceived myself. In the evening she eloped for the third time. During three days I was ignorant of the place of her retreat. On the 17 Dec. I was put in possession of a letter, written by Madame Marie Sophie, Superior of the convent of the Congregation de Nortre Dame, Rue de Sevres, No. 6. The letter was addressed to an English lady. The Superior stated, that a young person, Mademoiselle Emilia Loveday, had come to her establishment to claim hospitality; and she (the Superior) wished to know what her parents intended to do for her. I sent, in consequence, my youngest daughter to the convent. By accident she was dressed in the same manner as her sister. A novice, named Clemence, who apparently had not yet been instructed in the part she ought to play, exclaimed, upon seeing her, that it must be her sister who had taken refuge in the convent! My youngest daughter asked to see her sister; but Clemence having reported this request to the Superiors, and having learnt from them how indiscreet her frankness had been, returned to my youngest daughter, and informed her that she had been deceived, and that the young person of whom she had intended to speak had been for a long time in the convent, and was not more than fifteen years of age. It was necessary to abandon these wretched subterfuges, when the Superior was informed that her letter was in my possession. She then confessed that my daughter was in her house. Hitherto my person had been respected, but henceforth you will behold me the object of vexations, of which, however, I would not complain, if they did not serve the better to make known my persecutors: wounded in the most powerful sentiment of nature, could I be sensible of any thing which regarded my self alone. On two following days I went to the convent, and on both occasions a father, who sought to recover his daughter, was arrested by the military force under the direction of a commissary of police. Once I was sent back after my arrest, having vainly demanded to be taken to the prefecture, in the hope of finding more justice and compassion in a more elevated tribunal. The second time the scene was still more remarkable. I was accompanied by my son, my youngest daughter, and my niece. The door of the convent was shut against us and we were constituted prisoners. The commissary of police arrived; he remained shut up for three quarters of an hour with my daughter, leaving me and my children in a chamber without a fire guarded by soldiers. The commissary afterwards returned, interrogated me, and went so far as to refuse to insert in the proces verbal, which I was compelled to sign, all my answers, and the terms in which they were made. Finally, under four bayonets, I secured to my daughter a pension to enable her to remain in a house in which she was detained against my will! Have I not been sufficiently outraged? And can I find expressions capable of characterizing such a situation? Gentlemen, my statement will appear to you incredible; and yet how can you refuse to believe a father who complains of a child whom he fondly loves? Is it not obvious that his heart must have been a thousand times torn with anguish before he could speak an accusing word against her? My daughter has become the instrument of the prosecutions which I have described. It was she who desired the commissary of police to come she uttered imprecations and calumnies against her family. When the bayonets surrounded me, I saw a smile on her lips. Great God? how powerful must have been the seductions exercised on my unfortunate child, to extinguish in her all the sentiments of nature—to pervert her heart, and to bring her to that degree of insensibility, that she could insult by a smile the sorrows and the dispair of her father! Alas! during the whole of her previous life I had found her the model of virtue, affection, and filial piety.

"My other visits to the convent, without being attended by the same circumstances, were not less cruel. They were limited to 30 minutes, and I was only permitted to see my child through a grating. During the greater part of this short time, I could not address a word to her: I saw her surrounded by perfidious counsellors; I heard them uttering calumnies against me; and, to fill up the measure of my anguish, these calumnies were repeated by my daughter!

"In vain did I request that a precise hour should be appointed in which I could see her alone, without giving trouble to the society, or deranging the conversations destined to complete her seduction. Even that favour I could not obtain. I implored the civil and religious Authorities: I applied to the prefect of the police, but received no answer; I waited on the official; from the 22d of December I solicited an audience of the Archbishop, but could obtain nothing. Such, gentlemen, is the relation of the greatest of misfortunes that can befal a father. I am ready to prove to you all that I have stated. I demand justice; and surely my cause is so sacred, I cannot fail to obtain it from you.

"My daughter is taken from me—if not by violence, at least by means still more dangerous, since the characters of those means are less distinct, and they are therefore more difficult to be guarded against—by means which your laws do not punish with less severity. The crime committed with respect to her is the 'rapt de seduction.' And by whom has she been seduced? By the mistress of the boarding school to whose care I intrusted her! A base conduct in the profession which she exercises!—an abuse of confidence more cruel than any other. She was to have been my representative with my daughter, and she employed the authority I had given her over my child to turn it against myself! She employed it for the purpose of gaining possession of her mind, and filling it with terrors; she kept me in a state of security

while she completed her work; in contempt of her duty, in contempt of the formal engagement she had made on receiving my daughter from my hands she took advantage of her credulity to inspire her with horror towards the religion which I had given her, and towards myself, and to make her the enemy of her faith, of her father, of her family; and thus is my child lost, perhaps for ever, to him to whom she owes her birth! Am I to be told that my daughter is of age? She is; but she became so at school; she was under age when I intrusted her to Mademoiselle Reboul; she was under age when the plans of seduction commenced, when her mind was first impressed with those principles which she too faithfully imbibed;—she was a young inexperienced girl, seduced and abused, in the absence of her father, by the very woman to whose care he had confided her! Is there a country on the earth where a deed so infamous is not considered a crime worthy of all the hatred of men, and punishable with all the rigour of the laws? Sacrilege has been added to perfidy. Holy things have been profaned; that religion of which the mask has been borrowed is insulted by those who invoke it. In fifteen days my daughters became Catholics; in four, a child of fourteen received in succession sacraments which the greatest saints of our church approach with terror!

"No, no! it is not for the service of religion that such conversions are made! It is to satisfy some ambitious desire, some proselyting passion, and every means appears legitimate which lead to this end; crime itself is veiled under the cloak of false zeal—a garb so often snatched from off the instruments of these sacrilegious intrigues, and with which they still seek to cover themselves! And how can religion pride itself in these pretended conversions, obtained by means of the most deceitful stories, and the most absured miracles, which cannot be performed without brutalizing the minds which are to be acted upon—without perverting the heart—without substituting fanaticism and delirium for natural feelings—in these works of darkness, of error, and deceit, which must recoil upon those with whom they have originated! The true convert does not need to mark his adoption of a new religion by the disregard of social virtues and family duties! He does not abjure, along with his former faith, the duty he owes to the author of his being! He does not purchase the worthless applause of some fanatics, by meriting the contempt of all men of sense and true piety. The respect for paternal authority mixes itself with respect for the Divinity. Filial piety is a religious duty, and the most agreeable of all in the eyes of a beneficent Creator, who has himself engraved it on our hearts. In the eye of religion, as of the world, paternal malediction is the most terrible affliction. This is the language of all times, all places, and all faiths. Here I not only invoke the interest of families, but of religion. It is not incredulity, but intolerance which gives it the severest wounds. But I may venture to assert, that of all known persecutions, no one is more cruel than that which I point out—more capable of destroying the influence of religion among men, who cease to be just when they are driven to despair, and distinguish between religion itself and the frightful abuse which is made of it. By all fathers my language will be understood. The dungeons of the inquisition never plunged an unfortunate victim into an agony of soul so terrible as I feel at the idea of my daughter being seduced from the faith of her ancestors—torn from any affection—and, to complete the horror of my recollections, detesting her father, who weeps for her errors, and only wishes to pardon her. If France tolerates so shameful a violation of all that men hold most dear and sacred, foreigners must fly from this land. It will be in vain to display to them its advantages and its claims to the admiration of other nations; the man who feels his own dignity will never stop in a country where the rights of paternal authority are trampled under foot—where fanaticism penetrates into the bosom of families to disturb their peace—where conscience is not allowed to be an impenatrable sanctury. But one word more. Suppose the son or the daughter of a Catholic carried off from him by proceedings similar to those of which I complain, made to abjure Catholicism, and embrace the Protestant religion—could imprecations, anathemas strong enough be formed against an action so horrible? Well! either liberty of worship and equality of rights are empty sounds, or the same horror ought to attach itself to the act which I have denounced.

Deputies of France,—Having seen my child torn from my arms—the sentiments of nature extinguished in her breast—the sacred arm of religion turned against me—the authority which ought to protect me mute in my defence, for a moment I felt myself without resource; for a moment I said to myself—There is no longer any redress for an injured father in a country which boasts of the virtues of hospitality: but I turn my eyes towards the representatives of the nation, and I still have hope.

DOUGLAS LOVEDAY.

Rue Godot, No 1, Boulevart de la Madelaine."

"Paris Dec. 28.

[*The Observer.*

A NARRATIVE of the RISE and PROGRESS of EMIGRATION from the Counties of Lanark and Renfrew to Upper Canada, &c. By ROBERT LAMOND. Glasgow. November 1821.

Human beings, like raw and manufactured produce, are of very different values in different parts of the globe. There is nothing so cheap in the old world as men; in the new they are the most precious of all commodities. In England, and many other countries of Europe, in consequence of redundant numbers, and the pressure of taxation, thousands, who are in the full vigour of their powers, can find no useful employment, but are laid up in workhouses, without any other object than to wait till the stroke of death deliver them from a wretched existence, and society from the load of supporting them. It is fearful to think, that while we are boasting of our advances in opulence and refinement, such multitudes of human beings are cast aside as waste and refuse,—and that our progress in pauperism has been still more rapid than our progress in wealth. A variety of means must be used to repress this great and growing evil; and among these emigration deserves a place. An able-bodied labourer, who can be had in England for *tenpence* or even *sixpence* a day, as Mr. Ellman told us at the Sussex meeting, will earn six or eight times as much in Canada or the United States. By transporting such a person from the one country to the other, he is taken from a place where he is an incumbrance to one where he is an acquisition: a great addition is made to his comforts; society is perhaps relieved of a pauper; and at any rate, by withdrawing a part of a redundant commodity,—his labour, from the market, he improves the condition of those he leaves behind him. Society has therefore an obvious interest in freeing itself of its superfluous numbers, as much as the individuals have in seeking a better market for their labour; and a free commerce in men is not less beneficial than in corn or manufactured goods. Britain has advantages in this respect over every other country, in her numerous colonies. Man, though by nature one of the most transportable of all productions, is rendered by his feelings and prejudices one of the most fixed and immoveable. Illusions, founded on the name of country, attach him to the spot where he first drew breath, and reconcile him to evils from which he might easily escape. But when an individual carries not only his family, but his friends and neighbours with him, and removes to a place where he lives under the same laws, and among people who speak the same language, he does in substance carry every thing with him to which a rational man would attach the name of country.

The small tract whose title we have placed at the head of this article, gives an account of the emigration which took place from the counties of Lanark and Renfrew to Canada, under the patronage of Government, in 1820 and 1821. It consists of the correspondence of the Committee who assisted the emigrants with money and advice,—of tables showing the expense of transporting them, and establishing them in their new situation,—and of about a score of letters from different emigrants after they were settled, describing their situation. The work is not of much interest to the general reader, but it is so peculiarly fitted for emigrants in humble circumstances, that it ought to be considered as their *manual*. The individuals chiefly instrumental in procuring the grant from Government, were Lord Arch. Hamilton, Mr. Maxwell, M. P., and Mr. Kirkman Finlay. The whole number of individuals sent out from the Clyde in 1820 and 1821 was about 2900. But the details given chiefly relate to the 1800 sent out in four ships in 1821. To this number Government restricted their grant for the season; but the number of applicants was above 6000. The emigrants formed themselves into societies, and appointed agents, and their provisions and other necessaries being bought on a large scale, and ships freighted and fitted up solely for conveying them, the expense of the passage was reduced nearly one half, being no more than L. 2: 18: 3 for each individual (man, woman and child), including provisions, from Greenock to Quebec. This circumstance shews the great advantage of combination in sending out emigrants. The regulations of the act 43. Geo. III., which restricts the passengers to *one* for each *two* tons, seem to have been departed from in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case, as the ships carried almost exactly one passenger for each ton register.

The Government grants consist of, 1st, 100 acres of land to each family; 2. The expense of removing the emigrant from Quebec to the settlement, about 300 miles distant, estimated at about L. 2 a-head; 3. An advance, during the first year, of *eight* pounds for each individual; 4. Seed-corn and implements of husbandry at prime cost.—The tools, building articles, and bedding necessary for each family are estimated at L. 11. From these data it appears, that the expense of conveying a man with his wife and two children to Canada, and establishing them there, is on the lowest scale about L. 55.

The emigrants who went out in 1821 were settled near one another, in a situation about 50 or 60 miles north-east of Kingston. Though there is some grumbling in two or three of the letters, the greater number of the settlers appear

to be highly pleased with their new situation, encountering temporary hardships cheerfully, and living in the hope that a few years would raise them to comfort and independence. The letters supply many hints as to provisions, clothes, house-hold articles, which may be useful to those who intend to emigrate. It would be injustice to the Gentlemen who formed the Committee not to mention, that their efforts, and those of Mr. Lamond the Secretary, seem to have been highly beneficial to the emigrants, and such as well entitle them to the thanks of the country.

[*The Scotsman*,—*Dec.* 29.

IMITATIVE BANK NOTES.

On Saturday a city tonsor was brought up, on a novel charge of felony, preferred at the instance of the Bank of England, before Ald. Thorpe (who sat in the absence of the Lord Mayor), at the Mansion-House.

Some time since, a fashionable barber in the City, the successor to the famed barber, Ross, instead of sending forth the ordinary cards, hit upon the expedient of putting in circulation a well-executed imitation of a 50*l.* note, setting forth his claims to pre-eminence and giving a challenge to cut hair better than any man in England, or forfeit 50*l.* He gave one of these notes to each individual who made trial of his skill; and the novelty had such success, as gave rise to imitators not only amongst the professors of that liberal art," but other professors have circulated their "promises" in the shape of Bank notes. to perform particular services, doubtless without being aware that, by imitating any part of a Banknote, or circulating such imitations, they incurred the guilt of felony, and rendered themselves liable to be transported for fourteen years, according to a recent Act of Parliament, which was passed for the purpose of suppressing the "Fleet" or "flash notes," which were found to be made the instruments of most serious frauds. Complaints have been recently made at the Bank that a similar use had been made of the new circulation, and it being conceived that they came within the Act, it was determined to put the law in force against the circulator of one, which was in some parts a clear copy of a Bank note. Mr. Maynard, the Bank solicitor, applied for a warrant under the 52d Geo. III. cap. 138, sec. 5. which was read to the Magistrate.

The warrant was put into the hands of Brand, the marshalman, who in the course of the day returned with his prisoner, the notes which were upon the premises, and his solicitor came forward to give up voluntarily the plate.

Mr. Maynard, the Bank solicitor, pointed out to the worthy Alderman the close resemblance of the note to one of the Bank notes. Indeed, he said, the engraver must have made use of a Bank note as a copy.

The prisoner's note was as follows:—

BANK OF FASHION.

I promise to cut, dress, and arrange any lady or gentleman's hair in a superior style, or forfeit the sum of One Thousand Pounds.

1821, Nov. 1. London, Nov. 1, 1821.

ONE THOUSAND.

For the Governor & Company of the Bank of Fashion.

(Signed) ARTHUR GARDENER.
No. 29, Old Jewry.

The whole so closely resembled the Banknote with the fac-simile of the body in the corner so perfect as to deceive at a distance.

Mr. Maynard said, that he did not, in the present instance, impute criminality to Mr. Gardener, who, as well as others, had put forth the imitations of Bank-notes unwittingly, without being aware of the consequences. There had been one instance very recently of an imitation note for 50*l.* being passed upon a poor man who could not read. They were made use of by swindlers, who displayed them in order to obtain credit, and by sharpers of every description. The practice, too, of engraving these notes was not a little dangerous on the part of the engravers, who might eventually go on to make imitations of a still more dangerous character.

The Solicitor for Mr. Gardener admitted the illegality of the imitation which had been procured by his client, and that one of these thousand pound notes had actually been passed for a Bank-note, but the value had been returned. His client would have suppressed the note entirely, but that one of the Bank Directors had told him that if they were printed with blue ink instead of black, they would not be objected to. He had accordingly changed the colour.

Mr. Gardener pleaded the example set him by his rival, whose notes had been circulated for a considerable period without molestation. He expressed great reluctance at giving up the circulation of his own, as he had, since he had commenced, had a great run upon him for them, and he admitted he had circulated upwards of a thousand of the black one thousand pound notes.

Mr. Maynard said, with whatever dark colour the notes were printed, yellow or green, they were equally within the Act. The notes sent forth by the individual alluded to had been considered, but it was widely different. The Bank would not, under all the circumstances of the case, however, press a prosecution, as the principal object was to give publicity to the matter, and to their determination in future, to put the law in force to suppress this description of imitations. Therefore, the next case which came before them, would be more seriously dealt with.

Alderman Thorpe agreed as to the mischievous tendency of circulation of this kind, and, that notes of the description before him were too dangerous to be received as mere playthings.

Mr. Gardener was then liberated upon his promise to appear when called upon. The plate and the notes which were given up were retained by the Bank solicitor.

[*The Observer December* 31.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS. MONDAY (THIS DAY.)

This Court was crowded at an early hour this day, in consequence of the expected trial of Mrs. Baldwin, which was put off from Saturday, to enable the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Londonderry to attend on the part of the prosecution.

The Court did not sit until past eleven o'clock. Mr. Const (the Chairman) took his seat at that time, accompanied by two or three other magistrates, his Grace the Duke of Wellington sat on his right. Before the trial was called on, Thomas Barrett and Mary Eaton were arraigned for an assault upon Thomas Thayer; but on the part of the prosecution, there being some fears still entertained for Thayer's life, and as the case might become one of murder, the trial was put off until next Sessions.

Christian, the wife of John Charles Baldwin, was then put to the bar, and indicted for unlawfully and wilfully bargaining, with one John Campion, to sell the office of store-keeper in the island of Guernsey, and taking from the said Campion 50*l.* upon the said bargain, as part payment of 1,200*l.*, for which she agreed to sell to him the said office, contrary to the statute made and provided, &c.

The prisoner, who was elegantly dressed, pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Alley stated the case for the prosecution. He said that it was one of greater importance than any to which the attention of the jury had hitherto been called, for to-day they had to decide whether such pratices, as were set forth in the indictment, should or should not be carried on, with impunity, in open defiance of the law. To bargain for, or sell offices under the Crown, was not an offence at common law, but it had been made penal so long ago as the time of Edward VI.; but the encrease of the offence, notwithstanding it was so long made indictable, had again induced the legislature to interfere by the act commonly called, "Mr. Percival's Act," which enlarged the operation of the old law, and made the offence penal in a wider range, excepting only some few particular offices therein named; some under the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and one or two others. The Act of the 49th of Geo. III. c. 76, among other provisoes, expressly prohibited the sale of any office under the Master-General of the Ordnance Department. The office for the attempt to sell which the present indictment (which was in twelve counts) was framed, was in the gift of his Majesty's Master-General of the Ordnance, and the attempt to induce another to bargain for it was expressly penal by the act of parliament. The facts of the case were these:—His client, who was a gentleman in trade, with a large family, had some money by him, and not finding the business in which he was engaged as lucrative as he wished it to be, had determined to try and purchase some office of emolument, which would render him a better livelihood than the business in which he had been reared. He therefore, in 1820, to effect his purpose, inserted an advertisement or letter in The Times newspaper, offering a gratuity of 1000*l* for the obtaining of any such employment as would suit his views. He received a letter in reply to this advertisement, transmitting an address, where he was desired to call on the Sunday morning following, when a communication would be made to him upon the object he had in view. He accordingly called on the prisoner in pursuance of this letter; she then resided at Malcolm-place, Chelsea, in a house splendidly furnished; she had her carriage, equipage, and livery servants, in the style of a lady of the first distinction, and appeared to live in all the luxuries of eastern grandeur. The prosecutor was introduced into a splendidly-fitted up-apartment, where he was soon joined by the prisoner, whose air and deportment corresponded with the grandeur of the place, and deceived him into a belief, that she was a personage of high rank and station; her manners were also enchanting, and there was not the slightest reason to suspect the delusion which followed. Upon his stating to her the object he had in view, she declared that she had it in her power to facilitate his purpose. She mentioned that she could at once procure him a paymastership of a regiment; that it was a lucrative office, and the pay about fifteen shillings a day. She then ran over the names of several regiments to which she could procure a paymaster's appointment for him. He replied that, not being a military man, and having a family, he did not think such an employment would suit him: it required, he ap-

prehended, a residence in barracks, and that would not accord with his domestic habits. He however went away from that first interview with the prisoner, informing her that he would consult his friends upon the appointment to which she had pointed, before he gave a final answer. He wrote to her on a subsequent day, promising to call upon her again with his friend Mr. Wilkinson, a respectable gun-maker of Ludgate-hill. They called accordingly, and were introduced as before. He then informed her that the place of paymaster was one he did not like, and that it would not suit his habits or pursuits, She immediately said "very well," and pulling out a letter from her pocket, from which she either read, or pretended to read, observed how fortunate it was that, by a vacancy which had just occurred, she imagined she could exactly accommodate his views, for she could obtain the situation of store-keeper in the island of Guernsey. It was worth, she added, seven hundred a year, with a house, coals, candles, and other perquisites; there was also at the same place a clerkship of 200*l.* a year; but besides the smallness of the income, the duties were rather menial, and would not perhaps suit him. Upon being asked the terms upon which her interest was to be procured, she replied, that she always expected and received two years purchase for whatever office she procured, and upon further conversation 1200*l.* was talked of as the purchase money. The parties after this verbal understanding were about to take their leave, when the lady observed, that it was usual for her to receive a deposit, before she used her interest in behalf of any applicant; and on being asked what amount of deposit she required, her reply was 100*l.* Mr. Campion withdrew and promised to apprize her of his determination, after consulting his friends. Mr. Campion and Mr. Wilkinson, after conferring at home upon the matter, determined, as prudent men always did, to take every possible precaution to avoid being defrauded in the transaction; and therefore, Mr. Willkinson wrote a note to the lady, offering his responsibility for the payment of fifty pounds of the deposit as soon as she commenced the exercise of her interest. Mr. Campion called with the letter, and also offered to write a similar guarantee in his own behalf, so as to assure Mrs. Baldwin that the deposit would be immediately forthcoming when they saw the course which her interest would take. On receiving this intimation, the lady instantly said, with an assumed tone of offence, that the matter had better drop, her terms were as she had mentioned, the way they thought proper to point out, was not her way of doing business, and that if her honour was not to be relied on, it was better to go no farther in the matter. Mr. Campion' upon finding the turn which the business was about to take, and duped by the plausibility and high tone of the lady, immediately apologized.—hoped he had given no offence—assured her none was intended, either by himself or his friend, Mr. Wilkinson; and, as a proof of his confidence in the honour of the lady, declared his instant readiness to draw a check upon his banker for 50*l*, and that if she would name a day, Mr. Wilkinson would again call with him. The check softened the lady, and she said there was no necessity for Mr. Wilkinson having the trouble of calling, as she could, when going into the city on some business in the course of the week, call on Ludgate-hill on her way, and mention in what state the business stood. These meetings and negotiations occupied the months of June, July, and August, 1820, and he should have to explain to the jury, the reason why this prosecution had not been sooner instituted against the prisoner. Her promise, during the months he had mentioned, was, that at Michaelmas the appointment would take place. Michaelmas came without the appointment. Mr. Campion was still lulled into security, for he had ascertained that the storekeepership at Guernsey was actually vacant as she represented. This information, together with the lady's ingenuity and consummate address, lulled him into false security. The end of the year 1820 came, and still no appointment. Thus tired out with disappointed hopes, he became more importunate to know why the appointment had been so long delayed, contrary to the stipulation agreed upon. When pressed in this manner, she made use of a name justly dear and venerated by all Europe—a name which could never be pronounced in the civilized world, without gratitude and respect—she said that the Duke of Wellington had got the master-generalship of the ordnance—that he was not quite as he ought to be; that he was reducing all parts of his official establishment, that he was so busy in these alterations, it was almost impossible to have any interview with him; 'in fact,' said she, using a phrase which had its origin in a speech in parliament, 'he is scraping together for himself all the candle ends and cheese parings of his office.' (This phrase excited laughter in Court, and from none more than the Duke of Wellington himself). The lady again practised her arts to procrastinate the matter, until at length Mr. Campion ascertained that the Guernsey store-keeper's office had been bestowed upon a deserving officer. The learned Counsel said that though no man could believe the Duke of Wellington, high and noble as he was, could condescend to sell an office under his official patronage, instead, as was his Grace's uniform practice, of bestowing it upon some meritorious, perhaps reduced officer, who had deserved well of his country, yet still no man could doubt, that if by any delusion or craft he had given a promise of the office elsewhere, he would have felt it his duty to fulfil that promise, The illustrious Duke was now in Court and would inform the jury, that he had never made any such promise, and that he knew nothing of the woman at the bar. It was therefore clear that she had fraudulently and corruptly made the bargain imputed to her in the indictment. At length when Mr. Campion found the office disposed of, he waited upon Mrs. Baldwin, and told her that an officer had been appointed to the place she had assured him of. Her reply was ready and unembarrassed, "so it is, indeed," said she, and (mark her dexterity and cunning!) "I am at liberty to return you your 50*l.*" She, however, did not produce or offer him the money when she spoke of it, but cunningly observed, that there were other good places dropping every day, which perhaps Mr. Campion might approve of. Paymasterships in abundance she talked of; or a writership in India she could get at once: she added, with perfect *sang froid* "or if you have any friends who may wish to enter Parliament, I can get them seats for one thousand pounds [the learned counsel's speech was again interrupted by bursts of laughter, which shook even the gravity of the bench]. Overpowered by the lady's eloquence, Mr. C. promised to call again. The Queen's trial then came on, and the circumstance was easily seized upon by the prisoner for her own purpose. She said then, when pressed by future enquiries, "This business (the Queen's trial) so engages all my great friends in the House of Lords, that there is no opportunity of getting at one of them until it is over." The trial terminated, and no result attended the leisure that followed for any purpose of Mr. Campion. It was then that he determined to prosecute the prisoner. Some delay occurred in tracing her, for she had quitted the neighbourhood of Chelsea, abandoned her fashionable style of life, and was ultimately found in an obscure lodging in the neighbourhood of Pentonville. The learned counsel, in further explanation of the cause of the delay, stated the legal steps which had been taken since the October Sessions, to bring on this trial, and the attempt to evade them, by moving for a writ of certiorari to take the cause into the King's Bench. He concluded by affirming that no unnecessary delay was imputable to Mr. Campion, and he should now proceed to call his witnesses in support of the charge.

Mr. John Campion, the prosecutor, stated that he was formerly in business, as a leather-seller, in Bridgewater-square, Barbican. In June, 1820, he put an advertisement in The Times newspaper, offering 1,000*l.* for "a permanent mercantile situation." In answer to the advertisement he received the letter produced.

The letter alluded to was then proved to be the hand writing of the defendant by her attorney Mr. Curzon, and was put in as evidence; it was as follows:—"If A. B. will call upon C. B. at No. 9, Malcolm-place, King' road, Chelsea, on Sunday next, at three o'clock, she will talk to him on the subject of his advertisement.

The witness then proceeded to state, that in consequence of this letter he went to the place described, and at the hour appointed. The door was opened by a boy, and he was shewn into a room on the ground floor. where he saw the defendant. She asked him the nature of the situation which he desired, and he said he could not exactly define the precise description of place he wished, but was only anxious that it should be permanent. The witness then went on to detail the circumstances opened by Mr. Alley, omitting, however, those observations which were attributed to the defendant, as to the motives by which his Grace the Duke of Wellington had been influenced.

In cross-examination, by Mr. Adolphus, he said that he thought, at the time he inserted the advertisement in the Times newspaper, to have settled his property and obtained a permanent situation. He never said he wanted a place under government, nor were his views particularly directed to such a situation. The day he gave the defendant his cheque for 50*l.* he had made up his mind to take the storekeepership at Guernsey. He gave the defendant the 50*l.* because she said if there was any want of confidence in her, there must be an end of all transactions between them.

In re-examination by Mr. Alley, the witness said that the defendant had taken the 50*l.* as a security that he should not fly from his engagement.

Mr. Wilkinson, gun-maker, of Ludgate-hill, was next called, and corroborated the statement of his friend, Mr. Campion. In cross-examination, he said he could not swear that the defendant had mentioned the name of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. He might have heard his Grace's name from the prosecutor.

The Duke of Wellington was then examined: he deposed that he is Master-General of the Ordnance. The office of store keeper, at Guernsey, was vacant in 1820. That office was in his gift. He never had any communication with the defendant on the subject of that office. The office was given to a gentleman who had served as paymaster under him in the Peninsula,

Mr. William Johnstone, head clerk under the Master-General of the Ordnance, proved that the office in question was vacant in the summer of 1820, and had since been filled up.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Adolphus then addressed the Court for the defendant. He commenced by observing that all the counts in the indictment, with the exception of one, stated the place of store keeper at Guernsey to be in the gift of the Crown—whereas the evidence proved it to be in the gift of the Master General of the Ordnance. This being the case, all these counts necessarily fell to the ground.

Mr. Alley submitted, that his learned friend was in error, and, on reference to the indictment, proved that on three several counts the office had been properly described. Mr. Adolphus admitted his mistake, and said he was only desirous of meeting the charge precisely as it had been supported, and stripped of all extraneous observation. The learned gentleman then commented, with great ingenuity, on the manner

in which the case had been introduced to the notice of the jury. His learned Friend had spoken of the defendant as a woman living in a style of oriental magnificence, and as if she were little less than supporting the appearance of the Queen of Golconda, Of this, however, he had not given one tittle of proof—his witness only proving that he had been introduced to her by a boy, in a room on the ground-floor. There was orginal magnificence in language as well as in mode of life, and certainly his learned friend had assumed a style to which his situation, as far as regarded the unhappy woman at the bar, at least, in no respect entitled him. Mr. Adolphus then proceeded to examine the evidence, and to contend that the offence imputed to his client had not been supported. He also observed on the conduct of the prosecutor, who was himself guilty of an offence under the same Act upon which the present indictment was founded, coming forward to seek vengence on an unfortunate woman, to whose guilt he was himself instrumental by the inducement which he had held out in his advertisement.

The Chairman then summed up the evidence, and having explained the law on the subject, left the Jury to form their own conclusion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

The jury, after, a short deliberation, returned a verdict of—Guilty.

The Court sentenced the defendent to be imprisoned twelve months in the House of Correction.

"RAISING THE WIND."

An anecdote has come to our knowledge within the last few days which we think calls for publicity, as it may tend to place on their guard those tender-hearied spinsters whose sensibility of feeling may induce them for a moment to forget that prudence which is at all times the best safeguard of their sex. The circumstances which we shall describe, are considered quite *unique* among certain orders of the sporting world; and the Hero of the Tale, from the dashing completion of his plan, has obtained no small importance in the eyes of his associates.

To our purpose:—About a fortnight back, a person, we will not call him a gentleman, the first letter of whose name is not far removed from the last letter of the alphabet. and who has been particularly distinguished for the dashing, although not very meritorious affairs in which be has been engaged, both on the turf & the road, as well as in the stable, found himself (to use one of his own fashionable phrases) "hard up." In plain terms, his Exchequer was completely exhausted, and what was worse, his credit was altogether "out at the elbows." All ordinary, and, indeed, almost all extraordinary modes of "raising the wind" had long since been worn threadbare. Something, however, must be done—and to be "well done, it must be "done quickly." A happy thought struck him. He had heard of a lady, some few years beyond her "teens," who was possessed of a pretty round sum—he could not ascertain exactly how much—in her own right. This was a prize which he thought it would he most desirable to obtain. It was true the lady was past that age when passion is not at all times to be controlled; but then certainly not so far advanced as to have abandoned all hope of obtaining an agreeable husband, or not to be perfectly convinced that her attractions entitled her to enter ain such an expectation. The only difficulty which suggested itself, was the mode of introduction. Two heads are better than one and our hero called in a friend to whom he unfolded his scheme, and whose advice and assistance be immediately bespoke. The friend had no scruples on the subject and at once became a partner in the plot. Means were soon found to overcome the first impediment, and behold our two gentlemen in the presence of the fair object of their attack. The principal was immediately introduced as the son of Sir George ———, a highly respectable Baronet of the same name, but of a very different character. His manners were chastened for the occasion—his appearance fashionable, and his address distinguished by a warmth which the acknowledged purpose of his visit, that of soliciting the honour of being permitted to pay his addresses, in some measure justified. The lady was not displeased. to all appearance the connecxion, which was thus offered to her, was most flattering—the son of a baronet—and one especially who had expressed himself in a most disinterested manner was not to be dismissed without due deliberation; she, therefore, with becoming frankness, consented to grant another interview on the ensuing day. The friends were punctual to he time appointed, and came in the carriage (*pro tempore*) of the suitor. They were shown into the drawing-room, snd the conversation was mutually pleasing. At length our hero proposed to the lady to take a short airing in his carriage. At first she exhibited the usual coyness at such an invitation from one to whom she was almost a stranger, but was ultimately bantered into a consent, and accordingly dressed for a ride. Having taken her seat between the two gentlemen, they engaged her in such topics as they thought most amusing, and the time passed so agreeably that she scarse knew where she was going, till she had arrived at Barnet, on the north road. They stopped at one of the principal inns, and alighting, a slight cold repast was ordered. The convenient friend shortly after quitted the apartment to look to the horses, and the *soi-disant* son of the Baronet instantly commenced an assault upon the lady's heart, which it would seem was but to well received: He protested that he had long sighed at a distance without having the courage to confess his flame, and, in short, that he could not exist unless she became his. The lady whatever might be the feeling of her heart, laughed at the warmth of his declarations. This only induced him to become more impetuous, and, at last, as a proof of his sincerity, he proposed, as they were so far on the north road, that they should order four horses, and set off at once to Gretna Green. This produced additional merriment on the part of the lady, which, as there was no specific refusal, was taken for consent; and on the return of the friend, he received a wink, which instructed him the course he was to pursue, and in a moment four horses were clapped to the travelling chariot in which they had arrived. The lady was shortly afterwards handed to her seat and, accompanied as before, was whirled off with the utmost velocity. She had gone thirty miles of the road, however, before she believed that her lover was really serious. On alighting at the end of the third stage, reflection came to her aid, and she began to repent of having suffered herself to be prevailed on to consent so far to what she still pretended to believe was but a joke. On our hero quitting the room, she represented to his friend the utter impossibility of proceeding further, and entreated that he would take means to have her re-conducted to town. The friend, however, who was too much interested in the success of a plot so well commenced, endeavoured to dissuade her, by every argument of which he was master, to go on; but she positively refused; when, as the last resource, he determined to work on her fears, and accordingly told her, that Mr.———had long spoken of her in terms of impatient rapture—that he was a man, unhappily, of a most passionate temper, and that he had vowed, sooner than he would go back to London without making her his wife, he would blow out his brains, for which purpose he was provided with a brace of pistols, then in his pocket, and double loaded. To this was added the still more persuasive observation, that he was a gentleman of family & fortune and figure, to whom no rational objection could be taken by any woman whose heart had not been previously engaged. The result was that the unfortunate woman, half consenting—half relenting agreed to go forward, and on they drove till they arrived full speed at Gretna Bridge, in Yorkshire. Here a new difficulty arose: our hero had exhausted his purse, and had not a shilling left to enable him to complete his journey: his good genius, however, had not deserted him, and, with that effrontery for which he is distinguished, he called the landlord into a private room, told him he was on his way to Gretna-green with an heiress—again described himself to be the son of a Baronet, and finally requested him to give cash for a cheque which he proposed drawing on a respectable banking house in town (where, by the bye, he happened to have no account). The cause he assigned for his distress was the suddenness of his flight from town. His appeal proved successful, and he was furnished with the means of completing his journey. Again the trio resumed their course, and in the end reached the quarters of the celebrated Blacksmith, who was immediately summoned to their presence. Here another impediment threw them into fresh alarm: the Blacksmith seeing the style in which they had arrived, and judging from that circumstance that they were persons of no mean consequence, refused to rivet their chains under a douceur of one hundred pounds. This sum it was impossible, at so short a notice, they could raise, and their hopes would have been altogether frustrated had not the eloquence of our hero once more proved successful. He explained to the venerable priest that their finances were but slender, and having assured him of that fact, he induced him to accept of 5l. down, and a note of hand for 50l. more. The Gordian knot was then tied, and Mr. and Mrs.———having received the congratulations of their friend, who witnessed the ceremony, returned to Greta Bridge, where they agreed to wait a few days, until a remittance for which the lady, under some plausible excuse, was induced to write, had arrived. The necessary sum at length reached their hands—the bill was discharged—the check upon which the cash had been previously advanced, redeemed; and the party pursued their journey back to the metropolis.

On reaching London, the marriage ceremony was repeated in a more formal manner, and thus all question of the validity of the union was set at rest. Our hero had now to render available the funds of his Lady; and in a morning *tete-a-tete*, requested some information as to the state of her fortune? It was a subject he said, of no great importance in his estimation, but still he wished to know what she had?

The lady candidly told him that all she had under her own controul, was 1,100l. in the 5 per Cents, and a bond of her brother's for 2,500*l*., payable on demand. On the very same day the disinterested husband was found soliciting several brokers in the city, to sell out the stock which his wife had described; but they all declined, unless the lady were present. This was an objection easily got over: he returned to his wife, and having assigned some feasible reason for an immediate want of ready cash, induced her to accompany him to the market, were the value of the stock was soon transferred into his pocket.

The friends of the lady had by this time been apprised of her marriage, and naturally felt anxious to ascertain the character of the connexion which she had formed. She, of course repeated the story told her by her "Lord and Master;" but inquiry having been made as to its truth, it was found to be fictitious in all its main features. Her husband, although of the same name, was not the son of Sir George, nor was he at all connected with that family; and in addition to this, it was ascertained that he was, as we have already described him to be, a gentleman "much better known than trusted." It is needless to say that the feelings of the lady were greatly agitated at the discoveries, and she did not hesitate to upbraid her husband with his deceitful conduct. His sensibility, however, was not to be excited on such an occasion: he coolly told her he knew all she could say on that subject, without putting her to any further trouble, and, in fine, confirmed all that she had heard to his prejudice. She had taken him "for better for worse," and she must make the best of a bad bargain. The brother of the lady now interfered: he had an interview with her husband, and could not suppress the indignation which he felt in his presence. Our hero had too long been accustomed to the reverses of the sporting world to be easily ruffled: he preserved his temper with admirable presence of mind, and having heard the enraged brother to a conclusion, at last very coolly replied, that "all he had said might be very true, but that did not alter the fact that his sister was his lawful wife—and further, that, as her husband, he held a bond of his (the brother's) for 2,500*l*. payable on demand, and on which he requested immediate payment, as he was short of 'the ready.' The cold-blooded gravity with which this demand was made, incensed the brother still more, and he gave vent to the feelings which were excited in his breast. Our hero was in no respect thrown off his guard, & at last, after having heard that the brother, as well as the lady, whose eyes were now open to his real character, would be glad to get rid of him on any terms—he proposed to "do the thing" what he called "handsomely," and with very little qualification suggested, that in order to settle the business "amicably" he had no objection to give up his wife and her brother's bond for 1000*l*. in addition to the 1100l. he had already received. Unprincipled as this offer was, the brother, upon reflection, felt that he was "in the jaws of the lion," and and therefore after consultation with his sister, who was but too happy in escaping from such a companion, he agreed to the terms proposed. The 1000*l*. was paid the bond returned, and a separation mutually agreed upon without further delay, to the infinite satisfaction of our hero, who tells the adventure among his friends with extraordinary glee, taking no small credit to himself for its happy issue. We have suppressed the names of the parties, for obvious reasons; there are those by whom they will be immediately recognized. We wish, however, not to give unnecessary pain to the individuals really injured; and have only to hope the facts we have detailed may operate as a sufficient caution to others who may be placed in similay situations in future. We offer no observation on the conduct of the hero of our tale—that carries with it is own commentary.

ALLARDYCE, Esq v. JOHNSON, Esq.—This was an action brought by James Allardyce, esq. against Alexander W. Johnson, esq. for criminal conversation with Dorothy, the wife of the plaintiff.—The defendant pleaded Not Guilty.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. Campbell, conducted the plaintiff's case; and Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Puller, the defendant's.

The case proved in evidence was this:—The plaintiff is a surgeon of the 34th regiment, serving in the East Indies, and the defendant is a Captain in the Native Cavalry of the East India Company on the Madras Establishment. On the 8th of May, 1813, the plaintiff was married to a Miss Walker, his present wife, the daughter of Mrs. Walker, of Whitby, in Yorkshire. Soon after the birth of their first child they went to the East Indies. At the time of the marriage the lady was 24 and the gentleman about 30 years of age, and, according to the testimony of a great many respectable witnesses who knew them intimately in India, they lived together on terms of the most perfect connubial felicity. In the beginning of the last year the plaintiff sent his wife to England, with three of her children, the oldest being six years of age, and the youngest an infant almost in arms, the latter being in a very precarious state of health, intending himself to follow her in a few months, his professional pursuits not permitting him to accompany her. He entrusted her to the care of Captain Chapman, an intimate friend of the family, and the commander of the vessel. She was attended by a female servant to take care of the children. On board this vessel, which sailed from Madras, the defendant, who was previously unacquainted with the plaintiff and his lady, happened to be a passenger, coming to England on what is called sick leave. During the voyage he appeared uncommonly attentive to Mrs. Allardyce, and was so particular in his conduct as to excite the observation of the other passengers; but there was, however, no direct proof of any thing like criminality. The evidence, however, tended to show that they were situated on board the vessel under such circumstances, as gave unusual opportunities for intercourse—such as the gentleman being in the lady's cabin, after the rest of the passengers had retired to repose. The only circumstance to excite any suspicion of a criminatory nature, was an expression proved to had been afterwards used by the defendant, complaining that Mrs. Allardyce's friends were premature in informing her husband of what took place on board the ship. When the vessel arrived in England, Mrs. Allardyce took up her abode at the house of a gentleman named Stevenson, for three or four days, and then she took lodgings for a week or ten days in Coram-street, Brunswick-square, where the defendant visited her constantly. At the end of that time Mrs. Allardyce expressed her intention of going down to see her mother at Whitby, and accordingly the whole of a stage coach was taken to convey herself, children, and maid-servant to York. When the coach got about a mile out of town, it was hailed by the defendant, who immediately got in, and accompanied Mrs. Allardice to York, under a plea that he was going down to Scotland about some money matters. However, on his arrival at York, he changed his mind, and said, that as he had money enough, he should return to London. After Mrs. Allardyce had staid with her mother at Whatby for a few weeks, she returned to the metropolis, accompanied by her two sisters, one of whom was about to be married to a gentleman named Metcalfe, and lodgings were taken for her reception at No. 5, Brompton-row, Brompton. She had not reached her new abode above an hour, when the defendant made his appearance, and then continued to be a constant daily visitor. She arrived at Brompton on the 27th of April last. Shortly after this a report reached England that the plaintiff, her husband, was dead. She appeared affected at the intelligence, and staid at home almost all the time she was at Brompton. On the 14th of May, however, Mr. Metcalfe, the gentleman who was paying his addresses to her sister, went to the India House, and brought her a letter, acquainting her that her husband was alive and well. She shed tears of joy at the news, as the witness expressed himself. The defendant, however, continued constant in his visits and attentions. It was proposed that Mrs. Allardyce and her children should go to France for the benefit of their health. Mrs. Allardyce said she would go alone, and that the children must follow her. Accordingly she set off alone, and on her arrival at Dover, the defendant was seen in her company; she went to Dunkirk; the defendant took up his residence at Boulogne, but he became a constant visiter of her's at Dunkirk. They were once seen together in a gig at St. Omer's. At the latter end of September Mrs. Allardacy returned to England, and resumed her residence at Brompton, where the defendant was again a constant visitor. On the 1st of October the plaintiff arrived in England, and immediately joined his wife, and slept with her for ten nights; on the last night he discovered that she was far advanced in pregnancy. This led to an exposure of her guilt, and a full confession that he had been dishonoured, and that the child with which she was *enceinte* was Mr. Johnson's. From that time he had ceased all intercourse with her. Another lodging was procured for her, whither she was removed, and the unhapy plaintiff has ever since resided with a friend. The defendant is now residing with his sister at Boulogne. The only proof of criminality was the defendant's own confession, in a conversation between him and Mrs. Allardyce, which was partly overheard by the sister of the latter. They were sitting on a sofa in the lodgings, at Brompton, on their return from France, and were engaged in earnest conversation in a low tone of voice. The sister heard the defendant say to Mrs. Allardyce, "Will you take your oath that I am the father of the child?" She replied that she would. The defendant promised to make her every reparation in his power, and said he would marry her. After the plaintiff had been made ac-

quainted with the injury he had received, at his suggestion, Mrs Allardyce wrote to the defendant, desiring him to return her letters to him, and also his to her (which upon the discovery of the criminal connexion, she had sent to him in a bundle), in order to enable the plaintiff to proceed at law for a compensation. Two letters of the defendant's on this subject were put in and read in evidence. In one, dated the 16th of October, 1821, he informed her, "That on his way back from Kensington to Foley-place, he found her servant, who delivered her letter to him, the contents of which gave him great uneasiness, for as he never anticipated any thing which would prevent his possessing her hand, he had destroyed her letters; that as to his own, which she had returned to him they remained in the bundle as she had sent them, but he would make copies of them, and send them under cover." The second letter was without date, but the post-mark bore the date of the 22d of October, in which he wrote to this effect: —"If there is any apprehensions on the part of any persons concerned, that I mean to desert you, or to act derogatory to the principles of a man of honour and a gentleman, I can only say they are deceiving themselves. As our intimacy existed only during the supposed death of Mr. Allardyce. I am ready, in the event of a divorce, to offer you my hand and protection; but I must state, that if the unfortunate affair is brought before the public in any shape tending to hurt my character, I shall defend myself to the utmost, and declare circumstances as they occurred, from our first acquaintance, which I feel confident will clear me from any unfavourable opinion of the world. —26, Foley-place." It was proved that the pay of a Captain of Cavalry, while, on service in India, amounts to about 800*l* per ann. The defendant was not proved to have any other means of support. This was the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Scarlett then addressed the Jury, in mitigation of damages. He admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, but he submitted that it was a case for as moderate damages as ever came before a jury. He dwelt upon the circumstance of the plaintiff and defendant being utter strangers to each other, before this unhappy affair, and urged that there was no breach of hospitality, of confidence, or of friendship—features which too frequently characterised cases of this discription. Much was to be attributed to the indiscretion of the husband in sending his wife to England on a long voyage from India, without his protection, when from the nature of things, some degree of intimacy must be formed between persons so long shut up in each other's society. On the part of the defendant. who was a very young man, there appeared to have been no arts of seduction used; and from all the evidence in the cause, such as it was, there was nothing to show that any criminality had taken place, but in the interval when the plaintiff was supposed to be dead. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, and also the probability, that if the defendant was shut up in a prison in consequence of the verdict of the Jury, he would be ruined in all his professional prospects, he trusted that the Jury would feel themselves warranted in giving very moderate damages.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the case for the Jury, and observed that the conduct of the plaintiff was perfectly blameless; and, adverting to the topic which had been urged on behalf of the defendant, that this Lady had been left in an unprotected state, he could not help considering that it was the duty of every man on board the ship to become her protector in such a situation. The plaintiff was clearly entitled to a verdict, and the Jury would say what damages he was entitled to receive under all the circumstances of the case.

The Jury immediately found their verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

DESPERATE HOUSEBREAKER.

New Bailey Court house, Manchester, Dec. 22.—

Considerable surprise was caused this morning at seeing spread on the table of the Court, pistols, a dagger, bullets, masks, dark lantern, phosphorus bottles, &c. besides a quantity of grocery goods, and a great number of articles of kitchen furniture, sufficient to stock a moderate-sized house. They had been taken from a man of the name of Bonas (or Bonus) Ratcliffe, a baker, near Ancoats-street, and who has had a shop there for about two years, & carried on a tolerable business. He is of a reputable family, and had never in the least been suspected of any dishonest practices before an accidental discovery took place on the day of his apprehension. Several shops having lately been broken open in the neighbourhood of the prisoner's residence and amongst them that of Mr. Tate, grocer, in Oldham-street, on the night of the 19th Inst. No one slept on the premises. They were entered through the roof, in which a hole was broken, and a number of articles taken away by the cellar trap door. On the 22d inst. a neighbour of Ratcliffe's being in his bakehouse, happened by mere accident to discover some grocery goods concealed in it. This excited his suspicion, and he immediately communicated the circumstance to Mr. Tate: several special constables of the neighbourhood went to Ratcliffe's bakehouse, and locked him up in it whilst they sent to Mr. Lavender, at the police-office, to take him to the New Bailey; in the interval Ratcliffe contrived to escape by scrambing over a wall. An alarm was given, and he was pursued; he was soon stopped having first knocked down with a large, stick, one of the neighbours pursuing him. He was taken up to Mr. Tate's shop, and, on searching him, under his top coat was found a belt tied round his body, in which were placed two loaded pistols and a dagger; and upon his person and premises were also discovered a black feather cap, so contrived, as when wanted to cover the upper part of the face, leaving holes for the eyes, a wig and common mask to farther disguise the face, a dark lantern and phosphorus bottles. A quantity of copper coin and various grocery goods taken from Mr. T.'s were also found, and a great number of kettles, brushes, pans, and other household utensils, which had been stolen from the shop of Mr. Mellor, a broker in Great Ancoats-street. The prisoner was this day brought up for examination before James Norris, Esq. Mr. Roberts, in the employ of Mr. Tate, and Mr. Mellor, proved that their respective shops had been robbed, and that a quantity of the stolen property had been found on the prisoner's premises. Booth, of the police-office, stated, when he took the prisoner into custody, he admitted both robberies, and said his reason was, because he wanted money to pay his rent. He had been four or five times on the night of the robbery at Tate's shop. He was committed to the Sessions for trial.

The Observar,—January 7.

CONJUGAL FELICITY.

A respectably dressed female named Condon was indicted by her husband for an assault. She refused to plead guilty and promise good behaviour for the future. The husband's story was, that on the 28th of December his wife came home rather intoxicated, and threatened to beat him with a poker. She however, refrained from striking him.—The Chairman informed the jury, that the assault was not proved; and that really a husband was bound to contrive some other means than the incessant intervention of a jury, to accommodate his domestic broils with a too talkative wife. This family had been for the last twelve months engaged in these broils, and the woman had spent nearly the whole of that time in gaol.—The jury acquitted the prisoner, who left the Court apparently very well prepared to discuss the matter once more with her husband, with the full latitude of a wife's privilege.

CORONATION CHAIR.

On Friday se'night, a large package containing the chair used by his Majesty at the coronation, was landed at the quay of Perth from a London vessel. It was immediately forwarded to Drummond Castle, the seat of the Lord Great Chamberlain, where, as the report which accompanied it from London affirms, it is again to be made the *seat of royalty*, "orders having been given to have it placed in state for the King on his visit to Scotland next summer. Without placing much faith in the" *nisi fallit fatum*," we are certainly Scottish enough to wish, instead of a modern piece of furniture, however splendid, it had been the ancient coronation chair of Scotland, *taken* (to use the mildest term) from the Royal Palace of Scone, by Edward I.—*Perth Courier.*

A learned gentleman, who had failed in an attempt to obtain a seat in Parliament for a borough in Wiltshire, previously to leaving London, mentioned to a friend, that he was going to contest the borough; at the same time affecting to feel a doubt as to his abilities for speaking in the house of Commons he said, 'I doubt much if I have *calibre* enough for Parliament.'—, Pooh, pooh!' replied the other, 'they will find that your are *great* bore.'

Anecdote.—Dr. Perne, Master of Peterhouse, and Dean of Ely, in Cambridge, was a very facetious person, and such a lover of blunt sharp jests, as to be much hated for his wit. He happened one day to call a clergyman a *fool*, who was indeed but little better; on which the gentleman, so complimented, threatened to complain, and lay the case before the Bishop of Ely. "Do, do," said the Dean, "and my Lord Bishop will *confirm you*!"

Pyrolignate of Soda.—About ten or fifteen years ago. a neutral salt, advertised under the

[*To be continued after the Poetry.*]

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Poetry.

TO SPAIN.

Thou hast broken the chains which had bound thee so long,
And burst into freedom once more;
And, O! may the spirit that saved thee be strong
In the virtues which tyrants deplore.
Forget not the glory of Spain on that day
Which humbled the Infidel's pride,
When the sceptre of strangers resigned its proud sway
On the field where the Saracen died.
Then great was thy name 'mid the nations—thy power
Was winged for a conquest more grand,
And chivarly brought to thee glory's rich dower
Of tropies to brighten the land.
But cruel in conquest, and thirsting for gold,
Thy Kings and thy Priests led thee on
To actions, which History wept while she told,
Till Virtue and Freedom were gone.
Then died fair Religion, and Charity mild;
And the fiend of Intolerance gave
Thy rulers to passions inhuman and wild,
And the land—to the gloom of the grave!
Oh then was thy sorrow—and sundden and dread
As the sentence of Heaven, thy doom,
When Monks swayed the sceptre, and Patriots bled,
And the Throne stood on Liberty's tomb!
But the spell of the despot is broken—the flame
Of the bigot is wasting away;
Thou has risen to fling them afar with thy shame,
And worship a holier sway.
Already thy name its old glory regains,
And despots turn pale when they see
That spirit so long and so lately in chains,
Giving strength to the cause of the free!
May wisdom direct that proud spirit of thine,
That Freedom no more may depart;
But bear like thy olive, and spread like thy vine,
Shedding balm on the Patriot's heart!

THREE WIVES.

Uxores ego tres vario sum tempore nactus.
Cum juvenis, tum vir factus, et inde senex;
Propter opus, prima est validis mini juncta sub annis,
Altera propter opes, altera propter opem.

IN ENGLISH.

Youth, manhood, age, have wants, you must confess,
Three wives I've had, and couldn't do with less;
The first for love, the second for her purse,
The third, my heart elected—for a nurse!

[*Continued from the Page* 409.]

name of "Brazil Salts," and much recommended as a pleasant, mild, and efficacious aperient, by the late Dr. Hunter, of York, was in considerable demand. This salt we find to be the acetate of soda. It is of a brown colour, in consequence of being made with vinegar. The salt made with the pure pyrolignic acid and soda, is white, and in small crystals, and of a peculiarly pleasant sweetish taste. It is grateful to the stomach, and operates very mildly on the intestines, never occasioning griping pains. It powerfully allays thirst, abates fever, and improves the digestive organs. The dose is from two to four drachms, dissolved in two or four ounces of water. It is also slightly diuretic. It is a very excellent aperient during warm weather.—*Gazette of Health.*

Shenstone, the poet, divides the readers of a newspaper into the following general classes:—The ill-natured man looks to the bankrupts; the tradesman to the price of bread; the stock-jobber to the lie of the day; the old maid to marriages; the prodigal son to deaths; monopolists to the hopes of a wet harvest; and the boarding-school misses to every thing relating to *Gretna-Green.*

Parisian pleasantry.—Not many days ago, a *Mademoiselle La Rose* was to have been married in Paris, but the ceremony was put off by the gentleman, who, on one of his visits, discovered symptoms of premature *budding*. A wit observed, on this occasion, by way of excuse, "that it was a striking proof of the extraordinary *mildness of the season.*"

Lawyers.—According to the *Asiatic Researches*, a very curious mode of trying the title of land is practised in Hindostan:—Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the plaintiff and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by the insects, in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is the *Client* and not the *Lawyer*, who puts his *foot into it.*

CHRISTMAS PUZZLES.

A.—The letters in the word CHESTY will make a common English word of one syllable.

The following excellent puzzle appears to be a variety of the old one of the goose, the fox, and peck of corn, or, the goat, wolf, and cabbage. In our opinion, however, it is much better.

B.—Three white men, travelling with three blacks, had to cross a river, in a boat, which would only hold two persons. The whites had some suspicion, that if, at any time, there should be more blacks than whites at either side of the river, some mischief was intended to the latter.—Query. How could the party get across the river, in such a way, that the whites should always be equal or superior in number to the blacks?

New Conundrum.—My first is French, my second English, my whole is Latin.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons and Heirs: Lady Ellinor Campbell, at Edinburgh;—Hon. Mrs. Taylor, at Chickwell-house, Salop.

Of Sons; The Ladies of William Curtis, esq. in Portland-place;—of Thomas Todd Walton, esq. (of the Foreign Post Office), at Cheshunt;—of Thomas Bowles, esq. at Milton-hill, Berkshire;—of John Fraser, jun. esq. at Hampstead;—of Henry Down, esq. in High street Terrace, Marylebone;—of M. A. Goldsmid, esq. of Finsbury square.

Of Daughters: Countess of Roden, at Tollymore-park (infant still-born).—The Ladies of B. H. Smart, esq. of Ealing;—of Bury Hutchinson, jun. esq. at Brewers Hall;—of Thomas De Fonblanque, esq. at Calais;—of W. Filder, esq. at Gibraltar;—of John Wray, esq. in Hertford-street, May-fair;—of Francis Edelmann, esq. at Woburn-place, Russell-square, The wife of Joseph Risk, a Chelsea pensioner, in Little George-street, parish of St. Luke's, Chelsea, was safely delivered of three fine children, one boy and two girls: the children, as well as the mother, are likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Joseph Knight, esq. to the Hon. Elinor de Blaquiere, youngest daughrer of the late Lord De Blaquiere.—Captain Wm. Stanhope Badcock, of the Royal Navy, to Selina, youngest surviving daughter of the late Sir Henry Crewe, of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire F. C. Meyer, esq. of Great Portland-street, to Sarah Pomeroy, eldest daughter of Dr. Clement Smith, of Richmond.—At Hackney, Robert Walter, youngest son of the late Major Byers, to Anne, daughter of the late Benjamin Travers, esq.—At Morges, near Lausanne, the Marquis Marius D'Espinassy de Fontanelle, to Maria, second surviving daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Capel and Lady Caroline Capel.—On the 8th instant, at St. George's. Hanover-square, by the Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, Hugh Hammersly, esq. banker, to Maria Georgiana, eldest daughter of the late Lewis Montolieu, esq.—Joseph Tasker, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, to Miss Sanger, of Oxford-street,—Lieutenant Thomas D. Stewart, R. N. to Elizabeth, third daughter of George Falliser, esq. of Vache Park, Buckingham-shire.—The Rev. J. Chambers, A. M. Curate of Willoughby, Warwickshire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Chambers, of Milcote, near Stratford-upon-Avon. At St. Geo. Hanover square, Peter Hunter, esq. to Henrietta Anne, only child of the late Frederick Thomas Bevan, esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment.—At Dursley, Mr. Edward Smith, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Player, of Darsley.—At Islington, James Peachey, esq. of Salisbury-square, to Amelia Bridget, only daughter of the late James Mayor, esq. of Islington.—Edward Joshaa Cooper, esq. eldest son of Edward Synge Cooper, esq. M. P, to Sophia, third daughter of Colonel L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County.—At Bolton Percy, near York, Edward Taylor, esq. to Georgiana Bentley Emma, daughter of the late Wm. Badcock, esq.

DEATHS.

At Cheltenham, Mary, widow of John Leigh, esq. of Combhay, Somersetshire, aged 67.—At Ipswich, aged 86, Mr. Wood, mother of Colonel Sir G. Wood.—Eliza, daughter of Ralph Bernal, esq. M. P. Bryanston-square, aged eight years.—Aged 64, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Ward, M. P. of Bolton-row, and sister to the Countess of Mulgrave,—At Blackheath, aged 79, Isaac Warner, esq.—Henry, eldest son of Henry Hedges, esq. of Hayes, Middlesex.—Aged 77, Hannah, wife of Mr, Wm, March, of Ludgate-street.—At Wandsworth, George Owen, esq. of the St. Helena Department of the East India House.—Aged 59, John Mackey, esq. of Piccadilly.—In Duke-street, St. James's, aged 38, Captain Edwin Henry Chamberlain, R. N.—Aged 36, Henry Peregrine Beckwith, esq.—On the Terrace, Kentish Town, aged 88. Wm. Randall, esq.—Emma, wife of Mr. George Smith, of Bread-street, cheapside.—Aged seven years, Henry Bentinck Hollings, youngest son of George Hollings, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.—Elizabeth Susannah, wife of Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Saint Mildred's-court.—At Halesworth, in Suffolk, Rev. Wm. Cross, rector of that place, and vicar of Amwell, in Hertfordshire.—Fell down and expired, in going out from his house, Mr. Wheatley, Solicitor, residing at Putney.—At Bourn Bank, near Upton-on-Severn, Joseph Berrow, esq. formerly of St. Vincent's, West Indies.—Aged 78, Mary, the wife of Mr. George Knibb, of Newport Pagnell, Bucks.—At Dominica, fever, Major Bishop, Lieut. Armstrong, and Lieut. Equino, of the 5th foot, also fifty privates and four women.—The Rev. Wm. Stowell: rector of Felsham, in Suffolk, and Minister of St. John's Chapel, at Portsea.—At Serjeant's-inn, Temple' Maria, the only daughter of John Phillpotts, esq. of Gloucester.—Mr. D. Davies, of the firm of Clementi and Co. Cheapside.—At Offery, Devon, by a fall from his horse, James Digby, youngest son of the Rev. J. D. Fowell, of Furbryan, Devon.—On the 5th inst. at his house, Camden Town, Mr. Wm. Miller, late stable-keeper of Hanway-street, aged 73.

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